FOR——SAKE DO DRINK
A MATURE WHISKY.
You can get P & O at every
Dealer and it is 10 Years' Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,972—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.I. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th June.
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Loudon	21st "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4029	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.I. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Loudon	18th "
M.I. VALETTA	5923	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5251	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.I. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Loudon	15th "
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5251	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers to the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIZ	G. Nicolich	4,119	1st Nov., 1900.

1st Class, 2nd Class, Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ... Rs. 360. Rs. 295. Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Veroni	5,105	23th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,935	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 360.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 920.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

They are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departure.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

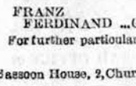
THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	6th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY, Markar's Building
Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.



DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 28th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Baserh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 7th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

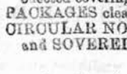
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

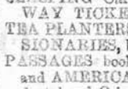
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the orld granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechcen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

TOBACCOS, CHEROOTS, & CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL BRANDS.

		Special Cash. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rate. Rs. a.
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot shape, without Straw	Per box of 100	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	" "	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	" "	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar shape	" "	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Special, Torpedo shape	" 50	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Sumatra, Barrels	" "	1 12	2 0
Java Gems, No. 1	" 100	3 4	3 10
" " No. 2	" "	3 0	3 6
" " No. 3	" "	2 12	3 2
" Nobles	" "	3 0	3 6

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
NESTOR GIANACLIS CIGARETTES.
Pipe and Cigarette Tobaccos of all kinds.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.
MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ... "	0 12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
18, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURGHAM'S CURES Dyspepsia, constipation, and sick headache; none approaches its merits as a remedy for nervous weakness caused by Mental or Physical overexertion. It is not a purgative, does not contain Phosphorus or Iron, but simply vegetable ingredients, acting on the Bowels and Liver and keeping the alimentary canal in normal and perfect state. Rs. 2 at MADON SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road. QUICK TONIC.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CREPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	30	24	14
With Cur	30	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	30	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

RESTORATION OF FULL TRANSFER SYSTEM.

THE WEATHER being now COOLER the recent notice partially suspending the issue of TRANSFER TICKETS is WITHDRAWN from T.-MORROW, the 26th inst., and transfers will be issued by any routes as before.

By Order,
E. T. ANSELL,
Traffic Superintendent.

25th June 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "FRANZ FERDINARD," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take Immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS which landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1900.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share for the year ended 31st December, 1899, has been declared and will be payable at the Company's Registered Office, Alice Buildings, No. 33, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1900, to Members whose names were on the Company's Register on 14th May, 1900, on production of their Share Certificates.

Members, except those residing at Ahmedabad, can obtain their Dividend Warrants by applying at the Company's Office.

Members residing at Ahmedabad can obtain their Dividend Warrants and Dividends from the Company's Clerk at that place.

By Order of the Board,
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th May, 1900.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY:

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case,' printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

HISTORICUS,
Care of
The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Press, Fort, Bombay

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at St. George's Hospital, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Roberts, rich glass and crockery, best plateware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpet and rugs, valuable medical and other books, (Siemson's encyclopedia and Sydenham Society, &c.), a collection of rare and choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Major J. HOJEL.

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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE RIPON PRINTING PRESS.

The Auction Sale of the Ripon Printing Press POSTPONED on the 21st and 22nd inst. will take place on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., on the premises of the Press, at No. 53, Customs House Road, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (S.), V. C. Works, Rangalal, Bengal.

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NOTICES.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY.

COL. H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., having RETURNED from special leave of absence, has resumed charge of the Office of AGENT, with effect from the FORENOON of the 22nd June, 1900.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1900, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 4th day of June, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.
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[redacted] TO INVITE the attention of [redacted] SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING [redacted] has been OPENED by the [redacted] fect efficiency is guaranteed in [redacted] ths.

[redacted]ENT BUREAU.

[redacted]ant, Those in want of situation [redacted]s full particulars of their capabili- [redacted]s many applications for Shorthand [redacted]hand Writers and Typists, whether [redacted] their names registered in our books, [redacted]re in want of Shorthand writers [redacted]rmunicate with us as we have opened [redacted] operators whom we shall be able to [redacted]MPLOYMENT.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu, Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
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Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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JOHN STIVEN,
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11-12m., 10-57a. Low water, 4-2m., 5 5a.
Polo on the Maidan. 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yatch Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—A game of polo will be played this evening, at 5-15 p.m.

SEVERELY SCALDED.—On Saturday afternoon, while steam was being got up in a boiler in the Municipal Workshops, behind the Crawford Markets, one of the plugs blew out, with the result that Mr. G. T. Pearson, head foreman of the workshops, was severely scalded by the steam, about the chest, arms and stomach. He was taken to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

BATHING FATALITY.—About noon, on Sunday, Antone Rodrick, a Native Christian, aged about twenty-four years, with four others, was bathing in the sea, at Stone Bundar, when he went beyond his depth and was drowned. The police found the body yesterday morning, off Ballard Pier. There were no marks of violence on the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

TYPE-WRITING.—Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict are exhibiting at 100, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C., a Remington machine that passed through the great fire at Petty's Southern Printeries, Reading. It is scorched and smoked in a way which suggests that there is no longer any work left in the machine but the curious thing is that though the machine was exposed to the flames, smoke and water for some time, it proved upon examination to be still capable of writing after a new ribbon had been supplied. (*Phonetic Journal.*)

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY ROYAL CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 45 p. m. (weather permitting):—

March.....	Au Secours ..... Vandervell.
Old English Dance, Henry VIII	Vandervell.
Selection	San Toy ..... Sidney Jones
Valse	Les Sirines ..... Wallteufel.
Fantasia	Recollection of Wales ..... Kappey.
Quadrille	Chaine de Fleurs ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Saturday, there were five deaths at Lower Damaun, three from cholera among inmates of Kathia and two from starvation among the famine-stricken people whose number seems to be on the increase. It is to be regretted that notwithstanding the great desire of his Excellency the Governor to render adequate relief to all the famine sufferers in the city, it has as yet been found impracticable to prevent deaths from starvation daily occurring. Dr. Menezes, the Health Officer of Damaun, has, since the last three days, been indisposed, and unable to attend to his several duties which, however, have been performed by his experienced assistant Mr. Arouso.

A EUROPEAN SOLDIER DROWNED.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Station Hospital, Colaba, regarding the death of Patrick McArdle, aged about thirty-one years, a private in the 1st Norfolk Regiment, now stationed at Colaba.—Lance Corporal P. Barrett, in the same regiment, said that he last saw the deceased alive on Friday afternoon before dinner. Three or four days ago he heard the deceased say that he was going to try to swim from Colaba to Malabar Point. Deceased was a well-behaved man and a good swimmer. On Sunday, a Parsee, residing at Middle Colaba, saw the body of the deceased lying amongst the rocks in the sea at the back of his bungalow. Deceased had a guernsy on his body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A GAMBLER'S SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Abbarak Allarakhia, a Khoja, aged about thirty years. The deceased was employed as a cook in the Khoja Jamatkhana, at Khadack. He was addicted to gambling and in consequence of his bad habits, was turned out of the house by his brother about four days ago. Deceased appeared to have brooded over this matter and was seen wandering about with a gloomy face. On Sunday night, he purchased half a tola of opium, the major portion of which he swallowed, and then went to sleep in the Jamatkhana. Yesterday morning he was found unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. On admission into the hospital, a small piece of opium was found in his pocket. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE LATE COWASJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA.—The third-day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Cowasjee D. Adenwalla, were solemnized yesterday afternoon, at his bungalow, at Tardeo, Dastoor Kalkhusro Jamaspjee Minocherjee officiating, assisted by about a hundred and fifty priests. There was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of the deceased gentleman, including Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and other leading Parsis of Bombay. The religious part of the ceremony being over, Dastoor Kalkhusro addressed the assembly eulogising the noble qualities of the deceased, and requested that the name of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla may be recited among those of the ancient kings, dastoors, hero-warriors and benefactors on all public and solemn occasions. The sum of Rs. 58,037 was announced as having been subscribed for charitable and other laudable objects, the sum of Rs. 30,000 coming from the deceased's own friends.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Bheeva, a Hindu of the labouring class, was charged with causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Seeta by biting off her nose. It appears that the accused and the woman resided together as man and wife in a chawl, at Ferguson Road, and were employed as labourers in the Currimbhoy Mills at Worlee. On the 19th instant he turned the woman out of his house, owing to his suspecting her of misbehaviour. On Saturday afternoon, the woman was going along Fergusson Road, when she met the accused, who enticed her back to his room. He closed the door, fastened it from the inside, threw the woman down on the floor and bit the tip of her nose clean off. The woman cried out for assistance and when the neighbours turned up, the man opened the door and ran away. Some of the neighbours pursued him and arrested him about a hundred yards away from the chawl, giving him into police custody. His face and bundee were then besmeared with blood. The police searched the room, but did not find the bitten piece of the nose. The woman was sent to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. The magistrate remanded the case pending the recovery of the woman.

A FREE PUBLIC HALL.—On Saturday evening last, at the Bombay Theatre, Falkland Road, on the occasion of an exhibition of Moto-Pictoroscope under the patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Dr. Dinshaw Gadiali, electrician, announced on behalf of Mr. Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Gorvala, the proprietor, that the latter gentleman had resolved to fit up the premises with electric light, and to lend it for public purposes, whenever required, for any lecture or meeting, or for any similar gathering, free of charge. With this object in view, Mr. Gorvala has ordered out a complete set of electric installation to be fitted up in the theatre, and before the monsoon is over, the same will be declared public. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Lady Jamsetjee and friends who had accompanied them, were thanked by Dr. Gadiali on behalf of Mr. Gorvala, for their kind patronage and presence. The intricate machinery by which the moto-pictoroscope is worked, and the manner in which the picture films were applied for exhibition, were explained to Sir Jamsetjee and the party, who expressed themselves satisfied with what they had seen. They were then served with light refreshments, and after a short visit to the engine-room, the party broke up nearly at midnight.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Cause
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	1	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	6	3	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Finaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	2	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	4	4	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	13
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	21
Total.....	22	14	140
Total plague deaths to date	75,518	64,399	
Same date last year...	8	7	69
Small-pox.....	0	1	
Cholera	1	11	

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN A BILLIARD SALOON.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Walker again charged Joosub Haji Ali, Hoosen Haji Aboo, and Abdool Rahiman Shaikh Lalmahomed with keeping a gaming-house, at Bhendy Bazaar, and twenty-two other persons, including eleven Mahomedans and an equal number of Hindus, with gambling therein on the 8th instant. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; Mr. Spencer and Mr. Oliviera, pleaders, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, for accused Nos. 2 and 3; Mr. Velinkar, pleader, for Nos. 4 to 15; and Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, for accused Nos. 16 to 25.

Ibrahim Nooroodin, one of the two accused who had been discharged on the application of the Public Prosecutor, was examined by Mr. Smith. He said he was a commissariat contractor. He had gone to the billiard-saloon on the 8th instant to demand Rs. 100 from the first accused Joosub, who owed him that amount. He there saw about sixteen persons collected round the table. Joosub was distributing "gotis" to the players. About nine persons were served with "gotis." The game then commenced and those who got "gotis" bearing higher numbers won. Joosub decided who had won or lost, and the losers at once paid the stake-money to the winner. The game was then started afresh. Each player paid four annas to Joosub for the use of the table for each deal. Witness played three games. The accused Shaik kept an account on a slate of those who did not pay the two-anna fee. Six annas were debited to witness's account. Witness lost Rs. 6, after which he did not venture any further. The police came on the scene at about 4-15 p.m. Witness identified some of the accused as actually taking part in the game. During his presence on the afternoon in question, skittle pool was not played. He saw skittles, billiard-balls and cues in the room. Superintendent Holdway and other police officers stopped the game and they were all taken in charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, witness said he knew how the game of thirty-one points was played. It required great skill to play it. Witness then described at length the way in which this game was played. Continuing he said a fee of two annas was also paid in this game before it was started, and "gotis" were distributed among the players to determine their order. Those who did not wish to play moved aside. When the marker dealt out "gotis" to the players, they betted amongst themselves on the number. When the police came on the scene witness got frightened and told them that he had come there only a few minutes before to demand money. All the accused including witness and Currim were tied arm to arm in pairs. When the Commissioner of Police came to the billiard-room, witness did not entreat him to let him go, nor did he see Currim do so. Witness was taken to the Girgaum Police Station, where he was liberated on bail at 6 p.m., on his promising to disclose everything he knew. Subsequently he went to the Commissioner and made an oral statement. The Commissioner did no tell witness that it would go hard with him if he did not give his evidence in the manner in which he had done in the court. He did not make any statement to the Commissioner regarding this case, nor did that officer hold out any promise. Witness only informed him that he was afraid of his life. At the end of his interview with the Commissioner, the latter did not say: "You give evidence to this effect. Don't be afraid in the least. It will be to your good." The Commissioner had not sent for witness, but as witness was afraid of being annoyed by the accused, he went to Currim and told him to take him to the Commissioner. A sum of Rs. 271 was in his pocket when he was searched by the police. The sum of Rs. 180 standing against his name in an endorsement made on the back of the warrant of arrest was not written down at his dictation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, witness said on the evening of the 8th as well as on the morning of the 9th when he called on Mr. Holdway the latter said to him that if he told the whole truth there would not be any risk on him.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till this afternoon.

ALLEGED PERSONATION OF A NATIVE PRINCE.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, a Rajput, named Sardarsingh Jasavatsingh, was charged with cheating by personation one Abamia Haji Saleman of three sums of money amounting to Rs. 21-4, Mr. Dadyshet, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

It appeared from the statement made by the Inspector to the court, that the accused went to Hyderabad where he was received with honours due to his supposed rank and position. From thence he wired to Sardar Umer Jamal at Bombay saying that he was coming incognito and that arrangements should be made for receiving him. As the Sardar was at Mahableshwar his people sent a carriage and pair to the Victoria Terminus. Accused then sent another message to the Sardar to return to Bombay, and on the latter's arrival here he requested him to intercede between him and his uncle, Maharaja Pratap Singh, Prime Minister of Jodhpur. The Sardar advised him to go and see Kumar Samatsinghji of Palitana at Lanowli. The Kumar gave a dance in his honour and in celebration of the relief of Mafeking. Subsequently accused became dissatisfied with the treatment he experienced from the Kumar's people and induced the Sardar to send a telegram to Maharaja Pratapsingji as follows:—"Prince Sardarsing in my stable in bad position. Asks apology and consents to remain under your control and advice. Please recall him. Reluctant to see members of your Highness's Family in such condition." The reply to this was:—"I don't know who Prince Sardarsingh is. Nobody of that name gone from here. The man must be an impostor."

Mr. Dadyshet contended that his client had a quarrel with his rani and he left Jodhpur. He asked that he might be sent to Jodhpur for identification.

The case was adjourned till the 3rd July.

NAGPUR WATER-SUPPLY.

IN the end of April a statement was published explaining the system of water-supply for the city and station of Nagpur, which showed that at the end of June the water would stand below zero on the gauge. But it was added that even then there would be some three million cubic feet which could still be drawn off by the syphon sluice. Thus, unless the rains should be most unusually delayed, the supply of water would hold out, though no doubt the water would be inferior. Our remarks were based on calculations made by the Hon. L. M. St. Clair, who is in charge of the Ambajhiri reservoir. How nearly accurate his calculations have been the following figures will show:—

	Total expenditure in cubic feet.		Water level at end of month.	
	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.
April	9,019,113	9,125,703	1015·9	1016·9
May	9,336,662	9,734,593	1015·3	1015·2
June	9,007,200	7,854,833	1013·3	1014·1

The actuals for June are only up to the 17th instant. Zero on the gauge is 1014.7 feet. This was reached on 10th June. The estimates are practically correct for April and May. The consumption in June will certainly be less than was estimated. This is owing to the cloudy weather which has reduced evaporation. At the water level reported for the 17th instant (1014.4) the reservoir still contained 13,097,440 c.ft., or about one-and-a-half months' supply above the sill of the lowest inlet. The reservoir is, therefore, holding out well. On 9th May samples of the water were taken and sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government at Bombay. They were pronounced to be "fair samples of potable water." Samples have again been sent to the Government Analyst at Agra for bacteriological examination; and the result of that reference is awaited. It has not been deemed necessary yet to take special measures to purify the water. All that has been done is to take steps to secure its being distributed in a clear state. Should the analysis by Mr. Hankin prove unfavourable, and the rains still hold off, it will be necessary to resort to pumping the water from filtration wells in the bed of the tank. It is to be hoped, however, that things may not come to this. The holding off of the monsoon is causing great anxiety throughout the Central Provinces, of which the anxiety at Nagpur is only one illustration. If the rains are sufficient and well distributed, the fact that they are late will not affect the harvests. But the delay in their coming intensifies throughout the provinces the water famine and its consequences.—*Pioneer.*

THE annual meeting of the Irish Unionist Alliance was held in Dublin on May 30. The report of the Executive Council embodied a pronouncement by the Alliance, which had been presented to the Lord Lieutenant, in which attention was called to the present state of Ireland, to the spread of lawlessness in the make of the new Nationalist organisation known as the United Irish League, to certain scandals connected with the recently created local Government bodies, and to some official appointments, including that of a former prominent Nationalist agitator to the Secretaryship of the Agricultural Board. Among the speakers was Col. Saunderson, M.P., who observed that the United Irish League ought to be suppressed by the Government.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A NOVEL QUESTION REGARDING ALIMONY.

MOTIBAI AND ANOTHER VS. MOTABHOY AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment on a summons in this case, dealing with the question of the payment of alimony to the widow of a deceased person.

Mr. Justice Russell said: The question raised on this originating summons is a novel one. It appears that one M. H. Darookhanawalla died intestate in Bombay on the 3rd of May, 1899, leaving property, movable and immovable, of the value of about Rs. 42,000. The deceased left him surviving the first defendant, his widow Motibai Dossabhoy, and Hirjibhoy, the second and third defendants, his sons by his first predeceased wife Bai Mithibai, and the fourth defendant, Sonabai, his daughter by his second wife, the said Motibai. The plaintiffs, the said Motibai, his widow and Dossabhoy, his son, were granted letters of administration to his estate on the 13th of December, 1899. The deceased married his said wife on the 29th of March 1875, but having treated her cruelly, she in February, 1893, filed the suit 2 of 1893, against him in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, praying "inter alia" for judicial separation and for permanent alimony. On the 5th of August, 1893, the Court passed a decree "nisi" for judicial separation, which was made absolute on the 4th April, 1895. By the decree it was further ordered that M. H. Darookhanawalla should from that day pay to Motibai during her life permanent alimony at the rate of Rs. 70 a month; and it was further ordered that M. H. Darookhanawalla should forthwith execute a proper instrument so charging his immovable property with the payment to Motibai of the sum of Rs. 70 a month during her life time. Accordingly, on the 4th July, 1894, by a deed duly registered, he charged his immovable property therein described and all his estate &c., therein described, with the payment to Motibai, her executors and assigns of the sum of Rs. 70 a month from the 5th of April, 1894, during the life time of the said Motibai, to be paid by equal monthly payments of Rs. 70 every month, and M. H. Darookhanawalla thereby for himself, his heirs, executors, assigns and administrators, covenanted with Motibai, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, that he would pay or cause to be paid to Motibai, her executors, &c, the said monthly sum of Rs. 70 at the time and in the manner therein appointed. M. H. Darookhanawalla also covenanted that he had power to charge the premises as therein before expressed and for further assurance. The question now arises whether Motibai, as she contends, is entitled to receive out of the estate of the deceased permanent alimony at Rs. 70 a month, and also to her distribution share out of the remaining estate of the deceased, in which contention the fourth defendant supports her, or whether, as the second and third defendants contend Motibai is only entitled to her distribution share in the estate, and that the payment of permanent alimony should cease entirely from the day of the death of the deceased. It is to be observed that the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865, Section 31, which deals with permanent alimony, does not contain the proviso for varying, &c., orders for permanent alimony which is contained in Section 37 of the Indian Divorce Act IV of 1869, and section 34 of the Parsee Act corresponds with Section 32 of 20 and 21 Victoria, chapter 85, under which it has been held that the order for permanent alimony is permanent and incapable of being varied. I mention this because if it were not so, it appears to me that the Parsee Matrimonial Court might, under the circumstances, be moved to vary the decree absolute. The rule is that if a person covenants to leave, or that his executors shall pay to another a sum of money or part of his personal estate if he dies intestate and such person becomes entitled to a portion of his personal property of equal or greater amount under the statute, such distributed share will be a performance of the covenant and he cannot claim both (see Thacker vs. Key, L. R. Equity p. 408.). If the distributed share, as for instance, in the case of a widow be less than the sum which her husband covenants to leave, it will be taken to be a part performance, and it does not depend upon the accident of the wife taking on administration or not (see Garthshore vs. Charlie, 10 V. 14.) But when the covenant is not to pay a gross sum but the interest of a sum of money for life or a mere life annuity this principle will not apply (see Couch vs. Stratton 4 V. 399, James vs. Castle, Vol 33 Law Times, page 665, and Salisbury vs. Salisbury, 6 Hare 526.) where the Vice-Chancellor says he must follow the authorities, although he cannot understand why the rule, which is applied in the case of a grose sum should not also be applicable to an annuity. The exception, however, is given by the Vice-Chancellor in Vol 5. Law Reports, Equity page 6 5, Young vs Young, where he says the principle is that where a husband covenants that at his death his widow shall have a specified sum of money out of his estate, his covenant is deemed to be performed in whole or in part by her becoming entitled, in case of his total or partial intestacy, to a distributive share of his personal estate. The covenant in this case is not for the payment of a specific sum of money, but that all the husband's personal estate shall be vested in a trustee to his wife the interest for her life. The covenant will be in its terms performed under the decree in this cause, and still the corpus of the fund will be distributed under the statute on the death of the widow. As, therefore, her share is not to be applied to performance of the covenant, it is free to go under the statute. The case of Slatur vs Satur also supports this conclusion. Moreover, it appears to me that the provisions of the deed of charge were not intended to apply to any right arising from intestacy, which was not contemplated by the terms of the deed at all (see Naismith vs. Bagliss, 1899. A. C. 495.). With regard to the arguments that there was no consideration for the convenant in the deed, it appears to me that, having regard to the returns of Section 34 of the Parsee Divorce Act there was ample consideration. I do not see that the doctrine of election can be held applicable to the present case. I must, therefore, hold that Motibai is entitled to be paid out of immovable property comprised in the deed of charge the sum of Rs. 70 per month during her life, and is also entitled to her distributive share in the estates of the deceased. Costs of all the parties as between attorney and client should, I think, came out of the estate, and I certify for counsel's fees.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

DACOITY AT BHUSAWAL.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMCHANDRA WALAD LAHANU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in March last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The Goverenmnt Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with committing dacoity in the jungles of Mandve Taluka, Bhusawal, on the 26th August 1898. On that day, two carts were looted on the high way in broad day light by the same gang of dacoits, one near Kurke and the other near Kandhari. Two men Barkya and Sonya were first arrested and tried by Mr. Tipnis, the former being convicted, and the latter acquitted. Others were also tried and convicted. The accused was the last to be arrested in connection with one of these dacoities. Mr. Tipnis was unable to understand why the accused had not been charged for the other dacoity. No inquiry was held by the magistrate with reference to the other dacoity. Its was to be reg etted, Mr. Tipnis said, that magistrates should keep back charges, for which the accused could be tried at the same trial, and thus not only expose them to fresh trials and consecutive sentences, but unnecessarily waste the time of the already overworked Sessions Court. After making some other remarks on the defective magisterial enquiry in the cases above referred to, Mr. Tipnis said that, in the present case, he was satisfied from the evidence of the complainants Shivram and Jotram that their cart was stopped by six robbers who compelled them and Jotaram's wife to get down from the cart, and upon a threat of instant death to give up their ornaments and clothes. The dacoits had covered their faces with cloth. In his statement before the committing magistrate accused stated that five men looted the complainants by exercising threats of instant hurt, but that he did not exercise any violence nor did he steal any property, and that he was standing at a long distance, and that he was not given any share of the stolen property. Accused was seen in company of the other convicted dacoits in the jungles of Belli. On the whole evidence, Mr. Tipni found that accused committed this dacoity; convicted him, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, dismissed the appeal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, and Political Agent of Jawhar, will, it is said, be appointed as a Registrar in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay shortly.

Mr. Rajaram Narayan Mohorikar, Station Magistrate of Bandora, has been invested with powers of a Second Class Magistrate in the Thana District from the 14th instant. Azam Jairam Parshuram Raje has been appointed Police Accountant in the office of Huzur Treasury Account Officer at Thana.

The feast of St. Anthony was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church at Thana on Wednesday week with great pomp and devotion, preceded by solemn prayers. The Rev. Father Michael F. Pereira, Vicar of Thana, preached the sermon. The president of the feast was Mr. Pauscoal De Souza, of the Mazagon Police Court, an active member of the church.

A pucka-built spring of potable water has been found in the Pokharan Tank by the Executive Engineer of the District a few days ago. The spring yields forty thousand gallons of water daily. On the recommendation of Mr. G. K. Apte, L.C.E., the Thana Municipality propose to connect the spring with the main pipe in the tower of Pokharan Tank and supply the residents of Thana with pure water.

It appears that 1,710,560 gallons of the Bombay Municipality's Tansa water were consumed in the town of Thana and Rs. 1,700 were recovered by the Thana Municipality on account of the sale of water during May 1900, against 1,593,750 gallons (consumed), and Rs. 1,590 (recovered) during the previous month.

Five third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from trains at Kalyan station on the G. I. P. Railway Line, during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officer at that station in the Thana District.

It is stated that cholera has broken out among the famine-stricken people employed on road-making between Sanjan and Talasari in this district. Fifty deaths from cholera occurred there among men during past week.

A Kokane Mussalman of Thana, named Sadick Mia Shams-ud-din Ravee, has prepared a specific for cholera, which he distributes to the public free of charge. The specific was administered to several cholera patients at Kalwa last week and appeared to have a good effect.

A Native Christian of the village of Malvanee, in Bandora section of this district, who was charged with having murdered a woman in that village, a few days ago, is being tried here by Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodhar Ovalekar, First Class Special Magistrate of Thana. The European Chief Constable of Bandora conducts the prosecution, Mr. Keshorao Appaji Padhye, B. A., LL. B., pleader of the District Court of Thana, defends the accused.

A complaint has been lodged in the court of Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, against Meher Ali Jivraj Mookhee and five other Khoja merchants, residing on the Station Road for infringing the rules made by the Thana Municipality. The Mookhee and others will be tried on the 28th instant. They have engaged the services of Mr. Govind Vishvanath Apte, pleader of the District Courts of Thana, in order to defend their case.

Twenty-seven deaths (including twenty-four deaths from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

CRICKET.

B. B. & C. I. RY. VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on Saturday.

B. B. & C. I.

A S Smith, c Vakil N, b Kanga	17
F Colahawala, c Telang, b Kanga	33
C Patel, c Gimi, b Parukh	37
Thalwall, l-b-w, b Parukh	0
Banda, c Kanga, b Parukh	0
Dauby, c Gimi, b Kanga	7
Langan, run out Kanga	3
Robson, b Kanga	6
Fido, c Parukh	2
Radcliffe, l-b-w, b Kanga	5
E Colabawala, not out	0
Total	119

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

G J Karaka, not out	81
P K Telang, b Fido	18
J D Modi, b Banda	16
P H Vakil, not out	25
Davar S H ..... }	
M R Parukh ..... }	
N N Vakil ..... }	did not bat.
K D Kanga ..... }	
H D Gimi ..... }	
R J Modi ..... }	
B J Pleader ..... }	
Total	142

YOUNG HINDU C. C. VS. THE PARSI VICTORIA C. C.

This match was played on Sunday, on the Esplanade ground, and resulted in a draw in favour of the former. The Young Hindu team, having won the toss, went in first and scored 121 runs in all. Messrs. G. N. Joglekar, K. D. Pai and P. N. Dandekar made a good stand and scored 39, 31 and 15 runs respectively. Scores:—

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

G N Joglekar, c (Writer J) b Balsara B S

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been fully steady at unchanged rates though again to-day Telegraphic has been given for this week and July at 1s. 4d. and a fair amount of business has been transacted at the rate, but this can hardly be called either the rate for ready or forward, as it is only given spasmodically and is by no means general. In Credits at 1s. 4 3-16d. we do not hear of anything doing.

Bank Telegraphic ready & forward		1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	do.	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs	do.	1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight		Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong	do.	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan	do.	Rs. 148 1-2

THE WEATHER.—Our rains set in quietly in the early hours of yesterday morning when between 8 a.m. and the same hour this morning Colaba received nearly 4 inches, and as it has been raining more or less heavily during the day with the wind from the right quarter, and which is likely to increase in strength, we may reasonably hope for a plentiful and well distributed downpour during the next three months.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs 96 per cent. but owing to weaker advices from Calcutta the rate declined to Rs. 95-15, recovering at the close to the opening rate of the morning.

MONEY is still easier with the Bank of Bombay, Cash balance up nearly 34 lacs.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	1,31,878
Do. " Branches	Dec.	2,40 697
Other "	Inc.	2,777,408
Government Securities	Inc.	29,575
Other authorised "	Inc.	62,675
Loans	Inc.	481,798
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	830,936
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	158,805
Cash	Inc.	3,378,323

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market has been steady to-day, in some measure due to the setting in of the rains.

FREIGHTS.—The market is somewhat steadier with speculators inclined to advance rates, but in the absence of any business this is difficult to do.

COALS.—This market is quiet with nothing to report again to-day.

WHEAT.—The market is rather steadier and prices have advanced 3 pie per cwt to Rs. 5-5-6 for June-July and Rs. 5-8-3, August-September.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—Market unchanged.

CASTORSEED is strong with buyers at Rs. 39 to Rs. 39-4-0.

LINSEED—The market is slightly easier with buyers of bold grain at Rs. 10-2-0 and of small at Rs. 10, to Rs. 10-1-0, sellers asking an anna higher.

RAPESEED is firm with business passing in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-9-6, and in Yellow at Rs. 7-15.

POPPYSEED.—The market is steady with rates unchanged, business having been done at Rs. 8-11.

COTTON—Our market opened this morning with an upward tendency owing to the strong advices received from Home yesterday, and sellers are now difficult to deal with as speculators and dealers are again taking up nice lots of cotton for storing, and are paying rates which Exporters and Mills cannot afford to do, but on the whole only a small business has been done, the advance checking business. New crop rates are quiet as there are reports of good rainfall in the districts and sowing is progressing.

Bengals Fine Ready	...Rs. 195.	
" F. G. "	...Rs. 185	Jan. 1901 Rs. 177.
Broach Fine "	...Rs. 215.	
" Good "	...Rs. 210	March 1901 Rs. 509
Westerns "	...Rs. 222.	

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports..	16,000	27,000	15,000
Do exports to U. K.	14,000	18,000	31,000
Do do to Continent	18,000	40,000	13,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	6,310,000	8,339,000	8,437,000
Do. exports to U. K. do ...	2,178,000	3,404,000	3,406,000
Do. do to Continent do ...	3,288,000	3,410,000	3,716,000
Do. stock at U. S. Ports	260,000	.....	.....

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,690,000	3,304,370	2,703,120
Do. " " of Surats	73,000	184,800	202,999
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	484,000	1,288,440	1,116,500
Do. London	8,000	5,000	3,000
American Afloat	40,000	61,400	57,400
East Indian "	2,000	4,000	8,000
Total...	534,000	13,57,880	1,184,900
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 6-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 7-16
Do. Good Bhownagger	4 6-32d.	2 3-4d.	2 31-32
Difference...	1d.	19-32d.	15-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay last Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	4
Berar	237
Total Comras..	241
Westerns	98
Bengals	256
Persian	10
Total...	645

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay last Saturday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,278
Linseed	435
Rapeseed	1,113
Gingellyseed	936
Poppyseed	326
Castorseed	3,420
Rice	39,115
Myrabollams	32

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd June, as compared with the statement of 16th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 16. Rs.	June 23. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	53 27,055	51,95,177
Do. do. at Branches	25,13,515	22,72,818
Other Deposits	438,16,360	465,93,768
Post Bills	7,957	7,957
Credits, undrawn	28,73,130	26,80,871
Rs...	715,38,007	737,50,591
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74 20,869	74,50,444
Other authorised Securities	21,90,260	22,53,935
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	105,51,159	98,01,095
Loans do. do.	189,35,534	190,17,332
Bills Discounted and purchased	141,58,695	133,27,789
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	23,732	23,720
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	6,04,413	4,45,608
Cash	176,23,369	210,01,692
Rs...	715,38,007	737,50,59

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th June, as compared with the statement of 12th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 12. Rs.	A.	P.	June 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,49,42,053	4	11	1,36,09,242	8	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,58,59,364	12	10	6,41,14,684	1	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,24,241	7	11	2,39,000	10	9
Sundries	23,54,223	14	7	24,40,600	2	9
	11,33,29,883	8	3	10,96,53,546	7	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	54,63,504	8	0	55,18,302	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	88,39,037	12	0	88,50,337	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,29,69,907	2	9	2,29,03,162	0	4
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,19,52,129	7	10	2,09,62 406	4	4
Bills discounted, &c.	1,26,65,215	10	2	1,09,35,013	2	10
Balances with other Banks,	9,75,410	9	3	10,22,127	6	9
Bullion	3,012	13	7	97,671	9	10
Dead Stock	13,47,760	9	9	13,42,545	1	10
Stamps	11,665	5	3	11,398	15	8
Sundries	8,52,589	11	0	8,51,965	7	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,71,85 126	3	8	1,89,91,997	11	9
Do. at Branches	2,16,30,433	11	0	1,81,23,418	14	10
Rs...	11,33,29,883	8	3	10,96,53,546	7	4

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 23rd June, 1900 :—

	Rs.
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 23rd June 1900	2,102,567
3 Balance to be remitted from 24th June 1900 to 31st March 1901	14,337,433

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBSON—June 4, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Captain Graeme Robson, 10th Jats, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

CARROLL—June 11, at Allahabad, of heat-apoplexy, George Dennis Carroll, late E I Railway.

WHITEHOUSE—June 18, at Taragarh, Ajmere, Rajputana, of cholera, John Whitehouse, M B C M, Scotch United Presbyterian Church Mission.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900.

OF the Indian contingent of five thousand men now on its way to China it may be truly said that it is too small for an army and too large for an escort. It would be impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the crisis now confronting the European Powers and the Celestial Empire. A proclamation issued by the foreign admirals, informing the Viceroys and the Chinese authorities generally that the allies would only use armed force against the Boxers and those who opposed the march of the allies to Peking, did not improve the situation in the least. The admirals bombarded the Taku forts and landed troops who took them by storm. Four Chinese torpedo destroyers were sunk. These blows were not struck at the Boxers, but directly against the forces of the Chinese Government. Guards, it would appear, were allowed to enter Peking at the end of May, to protect the Legations, so that it cannot be alleged that the acts of war at Taku were inspired only by a desire to protect the foreign ministers in the capital. In point of fact they placed the foreign representatives in a position of great danger. Happily there is no confirmation of the report, received through Japanese sources, that the Legations have been destroyed and the foreign ministers slain. But if that calamity has happened or does happen, the action taken by the European Admirals was more calculated to precipitate than to avert it. Admiral Seymour is stated to have set outfrom Tientsin intending to enter Peking with a force, the strength of which has not been stated. When he got halfway he was compelled to retire for want of supplies. For over a week there was no information as to his whereabouts. It may be hoped that he succeeded in joining the force of 3,000 men said to be garrisoning the foreign settlement in Tientsin. The statement that the Chinese bombarded that city must be erroneous, for its population of a million inhabitants were not in revolt against the Government, though there was considerable anxiety a week ago lest they should join hands with the Boxers. The bombardment was confined to the foreign concessions, great part of which have been destroyed. Heavy fighting took place from the 17th to the 20th June, when the foreigners sent a messenger to Taku to ask for reinforcements which were sent in the hope that they would reach Tientsin on the night of the 21st. There is a relatively large force of foreign troops at Taku, but there was a difficulty in moving forward owing to the absence of transport. The river Pei-ho is so silted up above Taku that it is impossible to send gunboats to Tientsin, sixty miles distant, there being scarcely depth of water enough for steam-launches. It would appear that some of the Russian contingent have reached Tientsin, as the telegram states that their heavy guns have done excellent service. The foreigners in the concessions were sufficiently strong to attack and burn the Chinese military college, where ammunition was stored, killing the defenders, their own loss being inconsiderable. It is very unfortunate that the representations of the foreign consuls in Yunnan induced Li-Hung-Chang to remain in that province, instead of proceeding to Peking to mediate between the Chinese Government and the Foreign Powers. He is the one Chinese statesman capable of fulfilling such a delicate task. No doubt there is much anxiety and considerable danger in the southern province, but the local troubles to be apprehended, might well have been left to the French forces in Indo-China to deal with. In his absence it is impossible to see how a good understanding can now be brought about between the Foreign Powers and the Chinese Government.

The overthrow of the Government at Peking will leave China a prey to hopeless anarchy, for there is nothing to put in its place. If the so-called allies were really in alliance and had agreed amongst themselves to a policy of partition, there is no military force in China that could offer any effective opposition. The division might be carried out with as little organised resistance as the partition of Poland by Russia, Austria and Prussia. There is nothing to indicate that the Powers have foreseen the present extraordinary complication, and have prepared in advance a scheme for the division of the spoils. Russia has offered to supply the Chinese Government with the means of suppressing the Boxer movement while acting with the other Powers. Japan would certainly never consent to Russia filling a role which she regarded as specially her own. The Japanese press urge a forward policy with or without the consent of the other Powers. An important factor in the situation is that for months past Russia and Japan have manifested remarkable energy in preparing for war. It has come to our knowledge that the Japanese subsidised steamship companies have been unostentatiously chartering steamers in Europe for their ordinary freight business so that their own vessels may be available at any time as transports. The *Times'* Peking correspondent notes that during the past year, there has been an immense increase in the Japanese mercantile marine. One company alone has recently added to its fleet twelve new ocean-going steamers, each of six thousand tons, all of which were built to Admiralty requirements. In a year the re-organisation of her army will give Japan 540,000 men with a new gun and a new rifle. Six new line-of-battleships, "improved Majestics," are built, or building. Three are already commissioned in Japan; two will be delivered before the end of the year, and the sixth early in 1901. The Japanese Government are not desirous of a war with Russia, knowing as they do her enormous and growing strength. The commercial community do not desire war because it would interfere with trade, but the bulk of the people bitterly resent the presence of Russia in the territory which was ceded to Japan after her successful war with China, and the Army and Navy share this feeling. Moreover, there is the general belief that, while it would now be possible for Japan, having the command of the sea, to wrest the peninsula from Russia and to occupy Korea, in another two years the strength of Russia will become consolidated and success could not be looked for. There is, therefore, a general desire to make war upon Russia, either at once or at latest in a year when the Japanese military and naval preparations will be complete.

Meanwhile, the Russian preparations have been pushed on with extraordinary energy. In four months, railway communication between Port Arthur and Vladivostock will be complete, and the Russian strength in Northern China and Manchuria will be more than doubled. Ninety thousand Chinese coolies are employed in extending and strengthening the fortifications of Port Arthur and Talienwan. The Nin-chwang railway has contracted, according to the *Times'* correspondent, to carry ninety-five thousand coolies to the Russian railway, and the Chinese line carries them at the rate of four thousand a day. Steamers carry twenty thousand coolies from Tientsin to Nin-chwang, while men from Shantung are sent in thousands a week to Port Arthur. The *Economiste Francais* states that this year through communication between European Russia and Vladivostock, will be established, partly by rail and partly by steamship. The time occupied by the journey will be seventeen days. Through railway communication to Port Arthur will be established in 1902, and possibly earlier. The Manchurian railway is being pushed on night and day by enormous numbers of coolies from the north of China. The Japanese perfectly understand that once this through communication is an accomplished fact, it will be impossible to make head against Russia on the mainland. They believe, however, that in the Eastern Seas, their navy will have an unquestionable superiority. Their decisive naval pre-eminence and their re-organised army might enable them to recover the Liao-tung Peninsula, make good their position in Korea, and establish a commanding influence at Peking, if they strike before the Russian communications are completed. Japan naturally desires the friendship and alliance of Great Britain, but with 200,000 men locked up in South Africa, it is not expected that the British Government would be prepared to quarrel with Russia. The experimental transport of troops from the Caucasus to the vicinity of the Afghan frontier was doubtless intended as a reminder that such a contest might not be confined to Chinese waters. It is obvious that with such rivalries between the apparently allied Powers, complications may arise at any moment which will set the whole East in a blaze.

UNLESS Mr. Holt-Hallett quote chapter and verse, in his letter to the "Times," we should incline to the belief that his memory has played him a trick in the matter of the Chinese Empress-Dowager's orders as to the resistance of foreign encroachments. Her Majesty may have issued them privately, but the inference from Mr. Holt-Hallett's letter is that she did so publicly and that they remained unnoticed in England as public attention was centred on the War. Her Majesty is, we imagine, much too shrewd a woman to issue publicly any such orders yet she is deep enough to issue private orders directly the reverse of what are published among the notification of the "Peking Gazette," or "Imperial Rescripts." In November last the Empress-Dowager notified that "In my anxiety to benefit my Empire and knowing that in military, agricultural, mechanical and commercial matters foreign countries are superior to ours in that they have succeeded in strengthening and enriching their respective countries, I desire that such portions of the above branches as may be useful to China may be selected and copied by us; and success I hope will follow our efforts. It has been declared by heedless persons that the Imperial House is desirous only of walking in the footsteps of our ancestors and cares not to provide for the distant future. This, however, is really not so. I only desire to do things beneficial to the country at large, irrespective of the source from whence these solid benefits may come, and insist on eradicating all harmful practices." A month previously her Majesty issued an edict in which she declared that ever since China had been opened to international commerce natives and foreigners had all been treated impartially, without distinction of nationality. Edict after edict had been issued instructing the local authorities everywhere to protect missionaries in their work and her Majesty said it should have been the duty of the gentry and *literati* of all provinces to aid Government in enforcing peace and harmony and cordially treating all missionaries who come among them. "We repeatedly warned them not to be suspicious but to maintain friendly relations always. I find, however, that of late the people of the various provinces have been troubling the Christians, and moreover that certain cases involving the people and Christians in the province of Szechuan have, up to the present, not been settled. It is, indeed, cause for indignation that ignorant people should start rumours and so cause riots and conflicts to arise, and that the local authorities have been unable to prevent such by previous exhortations and teachings." Therefore she issued a special decree, which was to be "tremblingly obeyed" by all high provincial authorities, ordering them to diligently protect all places wherever Christian places of worship of any nationality shall have been established. All missionaries who may be in the interior were to be properly and politely treated, and if ever any disputes between foreigners and natives arise justice must be done in every instance. The people also must be enjoined to live in harmony with the Native Christians in their midst. All the more, cordiality should be shown to foreigners travelling in the interior, and officials failing to see that the imperial orders were carried out were to be subjected to appropriate penalties. Then in January last a rescript on the subject of the murder of the Rev. S. M. Brooke was issued in which her Majesty said: "Now the missionaries of all countries are allowed by treaty to enter the interior towns, and again and again have we issued decrees calling upon the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to be diligent in protecting all foreigners within their jurisdiction. . . . We hereby command the said Governor to find out the culpable officials concerned and denounce them in severe terms to the Throne and then allow them a certain limit of time to effect the capture of the murderers. They must be punished according to their deserts so that peace may be restored to the region as soon as possible and friendly relations with missionaries be continued as usual." A foreign missionary in December last year, who gave information concerning a projected rebel rising was made a mandarin of the brevet button of the third grade, and the posthumous honour of the second grade was bestowed upon his parents. The only decree passed in November which seems likely to have been the origin of Mr. Holt-Hallett's assertion is one warns "outsiders, strangers and loafers" from entering the sacred environs of the Forbidden City. At the same time one of the high officials of Shantung boldly asserted that "So great and deep is the hatred of Governor Yu against everything foreign and against all Chinese who have had anything to do with foreigners that, flinging to the four winds all prudential motives of maintaining peace within his dominion, which should be the true duty of every official, he has, to the astonishment and terror of all law-abiding people, actually given open help and encouragement to the bandits and desperadoes of the province who have joined themselves together under patriotic designations as a cloak to their true aim of pillage and robbery. Put into so many words the encouragement of the Governor to the ruffians calling themselves 'Patriots and Champions of Peace' and to those whose original society is the 'Great Sword Association' really means: 'Go forth and slay, pillage, and exterminate all foreigners and Chinese who are their converts, and I will forgive your sins for having formed associations and societies which are prohibited by Imperial decree and are an abomination to H. I. M. the Empress-Dowager.'" That her Majesty has tacitly given approval of the recent anti-foreign movements in China, however, we fear is only too true, for she sent away from her her advisers at the time she deposed the emperor and her flight which is said to be contemplated may simplify matters very much.

THE death of Sir Charles Sargent, the news of which has reached Bombay by an indirect course, will be sincerely regretted. When Bombay took formal leave of their then retiring Chief Justice, Mr. Perozeshah Mehta, one of the prime movers in the farewell demonstration, declared that Sir Charles had been a "potent factor in the promotion of loyalty and contentment among the people," who in the words of Mr. Javerilal regarded the Court as the bulwark of their liberties. Sir Charles Sargent when on the Bench always bore in mind that there were two sides to every question, and he had a useful and practical habit of endeavouring to look at a case from the point of view opposite to that to which his own opinions led him. In his arguments with members of the Bar he invariably had this object before him, and frequently questioned the soundness of a citation as bearing on any particular case in order that its applicability might be established beyond demonstration. Mr. Badrudin Tyabji at the same meeting very aptly described the judgments of the retiring Chief Justice "as models of lucidity of expression and profundity of thought." The expressions of the English members of the Bench and Bar were similarly appreciative and Sir Charles Sargent's departure from Bombay was sincerely regretted. Since his departure the truth of the remarks we made in reviewing his judicial career has been accentuated. There was about his judgments the ring of honest and even intense conviction, but he always realised that those convictions best found expression in a plain and logical enunciation of the grounds upon which his findings were based. His many friends in Bombay will, with us, regret that Sir Charles was not spared longer to enjoy his well-earned repose.

THE s. s. 'Arabia,' with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 8 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

ON the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Municipal Corporation, at its meeting, yesterday, passed a resolution protesting against the abrupt manner in which Government had stopped the loan of the services of Dr. Weir, Health Officer; making a temporary appointment of Mr. Leask on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,200; and appointing a committee to consider applications for the permanent post of Health Officer.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th May amounts to Rs. 6,091, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 780; total earnings from 1st January to 12th May are Rs. 112,901, being an increase of Rs. 42,831.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 12th May amounts to Rs. 15,654, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 11,900, total earnings from 1st January to 12th May are Rs. 288,427, being an increase of Rs. 247,638.

THE Burma Railways Company intended to try the experiment of recruiting locomotive drivers from India, instead of obtaining men from England under covenant. The idea seems excellent and we hope it will succeed.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd June 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 296,048 maunds and Rs. 28,224 in the earnings.

ABOUT an inch of rain fell at Simla on Friday and Saturday, and appearances seem favourable for more.

INQUIRIES are now being made regarding a coolie corps at the treaty ports for service with the China Expeditionary Force. If such cannot be raised, transport will have to be provided from India and the Straits.

IT has, we believe, been now definitely settled by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces to remove the present Reformatory School from Bareilly to Chunar. Orders will shortly be issued to the P. W. D. to erect in the Fort in Chunar suitable accommodation for the purposes of a Reformatory. An European Superintendent will be appointed for the Reformatory.

MR. COURTNEY, M.P., speaking on Friday, June1, at a meeting convened by the South African Conciliation Committee at Bristol, deprecated annexation of the South African Republics. Such a settlement could not be trusted, and we could secure a promise of peace in the future by granting independence, with the condition of the disarmament of the Transvaal and the Free State. It is for this speech that Mr. Courtney's electors asked him to resign, as our telegram yesterday stated, Mr. Courtney declined.

"RAILWAYS" understands that the distinction which has hitherto existed on the East Indian Railway between European and Eurasian guards is to be abolished, and that Eurasians will, in future, be eligible for pay up to the same scale as now sanctioned for Europeans.

THE Lieutenant-Generals of Commands are now engaged in selecting officers to raise the regimental strength of the battalions selected for service in China to the full complement of twelve. There are plenty to choose from, though what with officers absent in South Africa, those on leave, or employed on plague and famine duties, many regiments are under officered already.

THE Flagship of the East Indian station was to leave Colombo to-day for the Seychelles, and will there await the arrival of the Highflyer, to which vessel Rear-Admiral Bosanquet will transfer his flag, the officers and men proceeding to England in the Eclipse. Mr. Staveley, the Rear-Admiral's Flag Lieutenant, it is understood, will join the Highflyer in the same capacity.

THE Government of Madras has approved of a proposal made by Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist with the Government of India, to depute one of his Assistants to conduct analyses of sugarcane juice in this Presidency. The Assistant will probably commence work about January next, and will be engaged in different localities for two or three months. As Dr. Leather will probably be lecturing at Saidapet during those months, the Assistant's work could be generally supervised by him.

THE strength of the 1st Bengal Lancers, ordered to China, will be 11 British Officers, 18 Native Officers, and 483 men. The strength of the Native Infantry regiments will be 12 British Officers, 17 Native Officers, and 721 men—the usual mobilisation strength. Officers from other regiments necessary to provide the full numbers required as above will be nominated by the Lieutenant-Generals of Commands. Only 80 mules per regiment will be taken, as coolie transport will be employed.

A COONOOR correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—Our climate is now simply delightful. We are more favoured than Ootacamund, as we are sheltered from the S.-W. monsoon, whereas the sister Hill station is exposed to it, and they have more rain than they care for. On Wednesday, about 140 guests spent the day at Lamb's Rock at a picnic and luncheon party given by Captain Heming, R. N., and officers of the Royal Indian Marine; the arrangements were perfect and so was the weather. Large tents were pitched in the Picnic sholah and the tables groaned with the weight of sumptuous fare, and the hospitable hosts and hostesses (the latter four fair brides) vied with each other in seeing that their guests wanted for nothing.

As regards the arrangements for sending the expedition, writes the "Pioneer," Captain Philips, D. A. A. and Q.-M. G., and the Intelligence Staff, with the office for the base and communications, will proceed direct to Hongkong by mail steamer. The troops will all embark at Calcutta, where the District Staff will temporarily strengthened while the embarkation is proceeding. Every precaution will be taken to ensure as comfortable a journey as possible by train across India in the case of regiments moving to Calcutta. Care will be taken not to crowd the compartments in the troop trains, and a liberal supply of ice will be provided. In the stifling heat now prevalent over Upper India such measures are very necessary if the men are to be embarked in good condition; but it is still possible that the rains may break before all the troops have been railed to the port of embarkation.

THE Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company has passed a resolution conveying its thanks to Mr. L. S. Moss, the Agent and Manager, for the able and successful manner in which he is conducting his duties, and hoping that he will continue in the service for some considerable time longer. As a mark of appreciation the Board has with the permission of the Government authorities, granted a personal allowance of Rs. 500 a month to be added to the salary now drawn by Mr. Moss, as also an extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to be added to the salary of his Secretary, Mr. A. Edwards, increases which have been thoroughly well deserved. Owing to the very heavy nature of the work in the office of Agent and Manager, the Board of Directors has sanctioned the entertainment of an Assistant Secretary.

WE regret to learn that a cablegram from Mombassa states that Mr. C. H. Ryall, formerly of the Punjab Police, and since the beginning of last year attached to the East Africa Protectorate Police, was killed and devoured by a lion early this month. Part of the country through which the Uganda Railway passes is so infested by these brutes that the construction of the line was actually stopped for a time by their attacks on the native track-layers. Mr. Ryall himself had been and occasional contributor to our columns of notes from Mombassa, and not very long ago described his first successful encounter with one of these animals. It is said that he was killed while asleep on his bed, but authentic particulars have not yet reached us. He was only 26 and was the son of the late G. Ryall, formerly well known in the Punjab and in Lahore where he was Judge of the Small Cause Court, and afterwards District Judge.

THERE is always a certain amount of tinned meat from Australia and elsewhere kept in reserve in India by the military authorities with a view to its use on active service. It is, of course, most important that this supply should be above suspicion as regards its wholesomeness, and it has hitherto been the custom to make bacteriological examinations of sample-tins. The general result has been satisfactory, but it is impossible to guarantee that each and every tin will be perfectly wholesome. That could only be ensured by microscopical examinations of the meat immediately after the cattle had been slaughtered, a procedure obviously out of the question. It is, therefore, considered unnecessary to continue the bacteriological tests and the tinned meat in future will be passed into store after careful examination of the state of the tins. This will be sufficient to provide against accident from careless tinning, and when the meats come to be used there will always be sufficient supplies at hand to make good any tins that may be condemned. The practical tests of smelling and tasting the meat, when tins are opened, are perhaps the best of all. If the supplies are renewed at short intervals and only well-established firms are dealt with, there need be no fear of bad meat being supplied to troops in the field.

ALL Cooper's Hill men will hear with sincere regret of the death of Mr. Calcot Reilly, Professor of Applied Mechanics at the College from its opening in 1871 to 1897. On his retirement Professor Reilly continued to live at Englefield Green, still devoted to the study of his beloved science. Last autumn, however, he met with a nasty fall while cycling, being thrown on his head and heavily bruised, and though the shock seemed to pass off, serious mischief had been done, for softening of the brain recently set in and he died on the 24th May. Mr. Reilly commenced life strangely enough for one who was to attain eminence in a scientific career by running away to sea and at sea he might have remained, following his original bent, had not an illness brought on by the hardships of long voyages in sailing ships forced him to return. Once he turned to engineering as a profession he did so with all the energy of his nature, and by the time Cooper's Hill College was being organised in 1870, he had gained a reputation which caused him to be chosen for the Senior Professor on a Staff which included men of such mark in their respective lines as Professors Minchin, Wolstenholme, and Unwin. Sir George Clark, R.E., and others who were all familiar names in scientific and professional circles. From the first his personality was one of the influences that helped to set the tone at Cooper's Hill; his love of work was a generous example to young men, and while they might sometimes smile at the artlessness of a nature that always took it for granted that everyone about him shared his enthusiasm for professional subjects they could not be untouched by his single-minded zeal. One of the most genial and warm-hearted of men, he made a private friend of every pupil, and among the Staff, from the President to the hall porter, he had the affections of all. Professor Reilly is understood for many years past to have had in hand a *magnum opus* on applied mechanics but his diffidence and high standard of perfection constantly postponed its publication. It is hoped that the result of so many years' labour will not be lost, but that the papers will now find an editor.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SAFETY OF THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

According to Chinese reports the Legations at Peking were safe on the 20th inst.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A "Times" despatch from Shanghai says that the Director of Telegraphs states that foreigners at Peking were safe on Wednesday last, but that all the Legations had been burned except the British.

The Foreign Ministers are demanding their passports.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TIENTSIN SETTLEMENTS.

An Admiralty despatch from Chefoo, dated the 23rd inst., says that the allied Admirals are working together in perfect accord.

The Tientsin settlements have been almost entirely destroyed.

Our people there are fighting hard.

PEOPLE IN TIENTSIN FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A despatch from Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, 24th inst., and sent via Chefoo, states that the foreigners in Tientsin have been fighting for their lives since the town was invested.

Every effort, says the despatch, is being made to relieve Tientsin.

RELIEF FOR TIENTSIN.

The American Admiral Kempff wires from Chefoo on the 24th that 2,000 men are going to the relief of Tientsin to-day.

THE DOWAGER-EMPRESS AND FOREIGNERS.

Reuter (Shanghai) learns that the Dowager-Empress has issued emphatic instructions to exterminate all foreigners.

MORE AMERICAN SHIPS FOR TAKU.

The American men-of-war Brooklyn and Monadnock have been ordered to proceed to Taku.

[The Brooklyn is a steel armoured cruiser of 9,153 tons measuring 400 ft. by 65, with a mean draught of 25 ft. 7. She has four hooded barbettes and two military masts.* Her armament comprises eight 8-in. breech-loaders, twelve 5-in. quick-firers, twelve 6 prs. Q, four 1 pr. Q, 4 Gatling guns and five torpedo-tubes. Her complement is 500 men.

The Monadnock is a coast defence ironclad, 260 ft. [illegible] and 14 ft. 6 draught. Her displacement is [illegible]. She is well-protected, and has four 10 in. [illegible] Q, two 6 pr. Q, two 3 pr. Q, and [illegible] cannon, her complement being 155

[illegible]IAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

An order issued by the Czar raises the troops in Amur to a war-footing and calls out the Reserves in the Siberian and Amur Military Districts.

AMERICAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

America is actively preparing to meet every contingency in China.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

It has now been definitely decided that all the transports are to sail from Calcutta. They will call at Hongkong for orders, and then proceed to the ports at which they may be required. The order of shipment has been altered. According to present arrangements each transport will carry what is termed in military parlance "a unit." That is to say each [illegible] will carry a portion of the horses and [illegible] corps, ammunition column, ordnance, park [illegible], and so forth, so that each transport will to a [illegible] extent be complete in itself and will not be dependent on any other transport in case of breakdown or other mishap.

Captain P. St. Croix, R. N. R., one of the most experienced British India Steam Navigation Company's officers, has been specially deputed to proceed with the expedition as far as Hongkong, as Transport Officer. Although everything possible has been done to expedite the despatch of the troops obstacles have supervened, which has rendered it impossible for any transport to sail to-day. Although working at as high a pressure as the military authorities, the Indian Marine Officials are of opinion that it will hardly be possible to despatch the Palamcotta before Friday. The Nerbudda will sail to-morrow afternoon with one wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry under the command of Captain Bingley, who will be accompanied by Captain Parr, and Lieutenants Cutler, Macdonald, and Meadows, eight native officers, and 350 rank-and-file. The 43rd Field Hospital, which will arrive from Lucknow to-morrow morning, will also proceed by the same steamer. A large number of mules and various military stores complete the equipment.

The remaining transports are, however, likely to sail in quick succession, especially so as only very few steamers will require dry docking. In addition to the names already given, the following steamers have been chartered by the Government of India as transports :—Vadala, Patiala, Warora, Loodiana, and Zebengla belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the Nawab belonging to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. This makes a total of eighteen transports in all, excluding the steamer Kumsang, which has not been chartered.

*Delayed in transmission.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR CHINA.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

It has been decided to increase the China Force to two brigades of four battalions each. The divisional troops are :—One regiment Native Cavalry, one regiment Pioneers, three companies Sappers, a field battery, also two battalions of Infantry for the lines of communication.

The Brigadiers will be Generals Norman, Stewart and O. M. Creagh.

General Barrow becomes Chief of the Staff.

Major-General Gaselee and Staff will sail from Calcutta in the s. s. Zebengla on the 2nd July.

The revised sailing dates for the Indian expeditionary force to China is as follows :—7th Bengal Infantry, 25th and 28th June ; 12th Battery and ammunition column, 1st July ; 24th Punjab Infantry, 2nd July ; 1st Bengal Lancers, 3rd and 4th July ; 1st Sikhs, 4th July ; 22nd Bombay Infantry, 5th July ; 1st Madras Pioneers, 7th July ; 3rd Company Madras Sappers, 11th July ; and details, 13th July.

Postal arrangements for the force will be made by the Indian Post Office, Mr. W. T. Vansomeren going as Chief Superintendent and Mr. A. B. Thompson as Superintendent. A third postal official also will be sent. The arrangements include a base post office and twelve field post offices with sixty or seventy clerks, sorters and post-masters.

The following additional corps have been ordered to mobilise for service in China :—26th Infantry, 2nd Bengal Infantry, 14th Sikhs, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, 3rd Madras Infantry, 4 companies of Bengal Sappers, and 2 companies of Bombay Sappers.

Veterinary Captain Haselton, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, accompanies the China Force.

The 30th Bombay Infantry is the sixth extra battalion for China.

It is now probable that yet more cavalry and some horse artillery may be detailed for the China Force.

Two Punjab coolie corps, of one thousand men each, are being raised to go with the force.

Commander Elderton, Royal Indian Marine, goes to China as transport officer.

2nd-Lieutenant Garston, R. E., accompanies three companies of Madras Sappers. Major J. Burton and Lieutenant Fenton, I. M. S., are detailed to go with the native general hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELEASE OF CAPTURED BRITISH.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A despatch from General Buller, dated Standerton, 24th, says that 461 Yeomanry and 180 Highlanders, captured at Lindley and Heilbron, arrived on the 18th. The majority of them are in good health.

THE OCCUPATION OF STANDERTON.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, the 24th, says that General Buller found a good deal of rolling-stock at Standerton, but all the Dutch had left the place.

OCCUPATION OF HEIDELBERG.

General Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg yesterday. The enemy fled on his approach, our mounted troops pursuing them for six or seven miles.

A CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

General Broadwood's Cavalry dispersed the enemy in a skirmish on the 22nd.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH POST.

The enemy attacked our post at Honingspruit and burned three culverts before reinforcements arrived.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE BOERS.

Reuter, wiring from Standerton on the 24th, says that the Burghers continue to lay down their arms.

Kruger's available force is estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand men.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Sir Alfred Milner wires to the Government of India, dated 24th instant :—"It gives me much pleasure to report that No. 164 Private W. B. Elwes, of Lumsden's Horse, rejoined the Corps on the 20th instant."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTI REBELLION.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Prahsu, 24th, says that the final advance to open communication with Kumassi commenced to-day with the departure of a West African Regiment.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A new Italian Cabinet formed with Signor Saracco as the Premier and Marquis Visconti Venosta as Foreign Minister.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Fund amounts to £300,100.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

GUN ACCIDENT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

An unfortunate gun accident happened to Caleb Richardson, an Eurasian, yesterday evening. He went out after pig in the direction of Lalbag behind the old cemetery. In firing the left barrel of his gun it exploded at the back and shattered his left hand. The weapon was a double-barrel muzzle loader. He pluckily walked back to the station, but fell down exhausted and was taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where his forearm was amputated, and he is now doing well.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The following units are specially commended by the Commander-in-Chief for their signalling last year, the report on which is now published. Royal Garrison Artillery—26 company and 18 company ; Cavalry—4th Hussars ; Infantry—1st Bedfordshires, 1st Somersetshires, 1st Black Watch, and 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sobraon arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23.

The s. s. Valetta arrived here yesterday morning. The s. s. Clyde left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 25.

The s. s. Pekin arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 25th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Oceanien which left Bombay on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 5 p.m., arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Japan, sailed from Singapore for Bombay on the morning of 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 3-4
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE S. S. AGLAIA.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Aglaia, 1,773 tons, Captain F. Marocchino, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, which port she left on the 3rd June, with a general cargo and passengers. During the voyage she experienced monsoon weather with high sea. While she was about 290 miles from Bombay on the 21st instant, at 7-30 a. m., it was discovered that her tail shaft was broken ; and that no repairs could be made at sea, she came under sail. She was towed to the docks for repairs yesterday.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

YESTERDAY a special meeting of the Bombay Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding, was held to consider the following motion, of which the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E., had given notice :—"I. That this Corporation feels bound respectfully to protest against the abrupt manner in which Government have been pleased to stop the loan of the services of Colonel Weir, Health Officer, without giving sufficient time to fill the vacancy in the manner contemplated by the Corporation and approved by Government. II. That pending the settlement of the appointment by the Corporation, under the provisions of Section 75 of the Municipal Act Mr. J. Leask be appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,200. III. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to issue advertisements in consultation with the Committee, to be hereafter appointed inviting application for the post of Health Officer, describing therein the new legislation as to remuneration, which is in contemplation, and which will shortly be carried out. IV. That a committee be appointed composed of the President, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. R. M. Sayani, and the Hon. Mr. Mehta, to go through the application and report thereon to the Corporation, without loss of time. He said the first portion of his motion dealt with the predicament in which the Corporation was placed by the demand of Government for the return of the loan of the Health Officer. It was always rather a serious thing to protest against an action of Government, but at the same time there might arise circumstances of sufficient importance which might not only entitle the Corporation to do so, but which, it seemed to him, might require them to do so for the interests of the health of the City. These interests were no common interests, for they involved not only the sanitary question as regarded Bombay alone, but also the whole Presidency and the country at large. When the question of plague first arose, the way in which they were required to deal with it was not as a matter of local importance, but as a matter of imperial interest, not only as it concerned India alone, but in the relation of this country with the other countries of the world. Considering the question from that standpoint it was a very serious thing indeed for the Government to suddenly call upon the Corporation to give up their Health Officer, without leaving them sufficient time to make an appointment in a way in which the Corporation intended to do and which the Government themselves approved. Members must have been aware of the correspondence that had passed between Government and the Corporation with regard to their Health Officer some time ago. The Government of India then required the services of Dr. Weir for three months and the Corporation immediately made arrangements for giving him leave for that period and appointing an officer in his place. In fact the Corporation had always been willing to meet the wishes of the Government if they could do so. The Corporation had asked Government to inform them of its intentions as to their Health Officer remaining as a permanent officer for any length of time. They had also raised a question as to the qualification which should be required in his successor. The reply they received from Government was that his services would be taken back in the middle of October this year. When they received that reply they lost no time and appointed a committee to consider in what way the Corporation should proceed to appoint his successor. The committee recommended that if the Corporation wished to secure an officer qualified to deal with all the sanitary requirements of Bombay the minimum and maximum salary appertaining to the post of the Health Officer must be raised. When that recommendation went up to Government for legislation in that direction, it approved of the suggestion and expressed its intention of taking legislative action in the matter immediately. Taking into consideration the facts that Government was to pass a legislative measure in the matter and that a successor to the Health Officer was not to be sought in the precincts of this City and Presidency alone but they were bound and ought to seek him in the four corners of India, and for the matter of that in England, in Europe and even in America, it was inconceivable that Government should think that the Corporation would be able to fill the appointment within the very short time left to them. Further the Corporation must call for and consider applications for the appointment of the Health Officer. Under the Municipal Act they must fill up the vacancy within four months, and if they failed to do so the Government would step in and make that appointment. The Corporation were not prepared to be deprived of their right, and he did not think the Government intended that it should be so. He was sure that nothing but the interests of the city made it imperative upon them to send their protest to Government pointing out to it the abrupt way in which it had come down upon them by demanding back the services of their Health Officer in the middle of June instead of in the middle of October as they first intimated. Government itself could hardly recognise an officer as a Government officer, who had been in the service of the Corporation for twenty-seven years. He should have thought that Government had forgotten all about Dr. Weir being a Government officer. To say the least the present action of the Government in the matter was a very extraordinary one.

ACTING APPOINTMENT.

Referring to the second part of his proposition Mr. Mehta said he would at once say why Mr. Leask's name suggested itself to him on the present occasion. On the former occasion when they gave Dr. Weir leave for three months, they appointed Mr. Leask, Acting Health Officer for the purpose of least disturbing the conditions in which their Health Department was working. But the present occasion was different from the former one. It was at his instance the Corporation had passed a resolution urging upon the Government the advisability of not filling an acting appointment by a man not possessing medical qualifications. But he would ask the Corporation not to apply that restriction to a temporary appointment, which it was always necessary to fill up promptly with a view to promote the smooth working of the Health Department. Mr. Leask was a Divisional Health Officer, and though not a medical man, the Corporation recognised that he was a capable officer, and had rendered valuable services to the Health Department.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT.

Regarding the third part of his proposition Mr. Mehta remarked that in view of the legislation, which was contemplated, it was necessary to let the applicants know before they sent in their application that they could count upon a higher scale of salary than what existed at present. It was gratifying to know that their Municipal Commissioner had put himself in communication with the highest sanitary authorities in England, namely, the officers of the Local Government Board, and that those officers had intimated their willingness to give advice in this matter. They must be thankful to the Commissioner for bringing the matter to such a state as to enable them to receive applications from England accompanied by opinions of the most competent authorities there.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

As to the appointment of the Committee, which formed the fourth part of his proposition, Mr. Mehta said his object was to have a small but strong committee of half-a-dozen members. In giving the name of Dr. Dimmock, Mr. Mehta incidentally remarked that he was sure the services of that gentleman would prove very useful to the Corporation. In the old days men at the top of the medical profession in Bombay were always appointed by Government as members of the Corporation and their services to the Municipality were very much appreciated. He mentioned the names of Drs. Cook, Blanc, and Maconachie in this connection, and expressed his satisfaction that Government had reverted to that old practice and appointed a gentleman of Dr. Dimmock's status on that Board. He concluded his speech by formally moving his proposition.

Mr. Dhondi seconded the motion which was adopted without discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta then said that there was one duty which now came to be performed. They were that day parting with an officer who had served the Corporation for 27 years, and unlike an officer who's appointment was continuous for that period he had to be re-elected every five years. It might be that his (the speaker's) sympathies in regard to this matter were keener perhaps than those of some of the new members of the Corporation but he had to confess that he viewed with some very sentimental regret the severance of Dr. Weir from the Corporation. Dr. Weir came to the Corporation, at the same time that the new body was formed under the Act of 1872 ; he was the first medical officer that they proceeded to appoint. At that time the Corporation were very anxious, as they are now, to select the best possible man and they asked for applications. Among those received was that of a medical man from Karachi who possessed very high qualifications. Although he thought Dr. Weir's qualifications were high he must confess that he considered the qualifications of the other gentleman superior. He did not vote for Dr. Weir but for the other candidate, but Dr. Weir's appointment was carried by a majority of the Corporation. They might well imagine that after that he carefully watched Dr. Weir's career as Health Officer of the Municipality. The first five years expired and he was re-elected. The second five years expired and then he (Mr. Mehta) felt it his duty to get up and say that though he was one of those who voted for another applicant on the original appointment, the way in which Dr. Weir had discharged his duties during the preceding ten years was such as to make him very glad indeed that Dr. Weir had been appointed in spite of his vote. He assured them that the way in which Dr. Weir applied himself to the sanitary regeneration of the city in those days was most assiduous and admirable. They talked of the sanitary condition of things in the city to-day but if they remembered the state of things in 1873 and 1865 they would thank their stars that they were living in these days in spite of plague. Dr. Weir so impressed the Corporation that on several occasions he was appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner when there were short vacancies in that post and satisfaction was expressed with the way in which he acted as Municipal Commissioner. He also carried out the Census of Bombay in 1881, which was a very laborious and a very careful performance, and the Corporation especially thanked him for the way in which he carried out his duties in that respect. To Dr. Weir also, he thought, was due the discovery of rinderpest in Bombay in spite of a great deal of opposition against his announcement. Then unfortunately the city came into times of plague. It was quite possible there would be differences of opinion as to the state of things under plague, but all that he had learned was not to dogmatise in plague matters. (Hear, hear.) He would, therefore, not pronounce any opinion in regard to plague but one thing he would say, and it was this : When plague was announced and declared, in common with all the other Municipal officers of the City, Dr. Weir braced himself up to work heartily and promptly to meet so far as his light went the new and startling conditions which had overtaken the city. Such were the 27 years in which Dr. Weir had worked in Bombay and the speaker was sure every member of the Corporation would agree with him that they could not let him go without putting on record some recognition of his long and arduous services to the Municipality. It was with that view that he ventured to place before them the proposition that in parting with Colonel Weir, the Corporation desire to put on record their recognition of his long and arduous services extending over a period of 27 years and they wish him success and prosperity in his future career. (Applause.)

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in seconding the proposition, said that although Dr. Hewlett was the first Health Officer of the City, and he himself stated that in 1895 he was the first concerned in clearing away the accumulated filth of half a century and in laying the foundations of a sanitary and conservancy system in Bombay it must be stated that between 1865 and 1872 very little had been done beyond laying the foundation of the conservancy system. It was to Dr. Weir that the conditions now in vogue were due. Twenty-seven years were a long time and members who had been accustomed to studying the statistical tables and reports of Dr. Weir would find therein a vast amount of information regarding the health of Bombay. It was a great pity that those bulky reports and statistical tables were not more studied.

Dr. Cowasjee as an old member of the Corporation would not let the occasion pass without saying a few words. When Dr. Hewlett resigned the position of Health Officer they asked for applications for the post. There was a gentleman named Dr. Wilson from Karachi, who was strongly recommended by Dr. Hawlet himself but a very large majority of the then Corporation appointed Dr. Weir. Dr. Weir worked so well and so hard that he frequently received the thanks of the then Town Council and the Corporation for his valuable reports quarterly as well as annual. When he first joined the Corporation Mr. Pedder, then Municipal Commissioner, in his blue-book stated that the expenditure of the Health Department, then six or seven lakhs of rupees, would suffice for a considerable number of years. In those days there was no conservancy for the outside details. Dr. Weir organised that service thoroughly and the work of the Health Department has grown so much under his direction that the expenditure has risen from six lakhs to twenty-two lakhs of rupees.

The motion was carried nem. con.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 19th June :—

Read the following Government Resolution of 30th April in the General Department, regarding the occupation of the Dispensary Plot by the Vaccination Department.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. B.—39, dated the 25th January—"Re-transferred to the General Department with an intimation that the site behind the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital is not available for the purpose mentioned, and that the chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust may be asked to allow the Sanitary Department to continue in occupation, for the present, of the site now in their use near the Jafar Suleman Dispensary."

Letter to the Chairman, Bombay Improvment Trust dated the 3rd February—"In forwarding the accompanying report (with accompaniments) from the Sanitary Commissioner regarding a plot of ground used for the calves-stables of the Vaccination Department, I am directed to say that it would be inconvenient to Government to disturb the present occupancy of the site in question, which may be regarded as an occupancy under the last paragraph of sub-section (4) of Section 60 of the City Improvement Act. Government presume that the Trust will have no objection to this."

Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 5th April—"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 3rd February, forwarding a report with accompaniments from the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the use of the Dispensary plot for the calves-stable of the Vaccination Department, and representing that it would be inconvenient to Government to disturb the present occupancy of the site in question which, it is stated, may be regarded as an occupancy under the last paragraph of subsection (4) of Section 60 of the Act. In reply I am to point out that the sub-section quoted refers only to the Cooperage and Secretariat plots, and to observe that the Board will be happy to meet the convenience of Government in the matter, and will refer further to them in the event of application being made for a lease of the site. Meanwhile, I am to say that there is no objection to its remaining in the temporary occupation of the Vaccination Department, subject to Government paying all rates and taxes thereon. The original correspondence forwarded by you is herewith returned."

Resolution.—Copy of the letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, should be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, for information.

Any Municipal taxes that may be due in respect of the land should be recovered by the Board direct from the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle.

Resolution to be recorded.

Considered the following Resolution proposed by Mr. W. L. Harvey :—"That the meetings of the Board shall be open to representatives of the Press, except when business of a confidential nature is under discussion."

The chairman proposed, as an amendment, that the consideration of the question be postponed for six months in order to allow the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, who holds strong views on the subject, to be present.

After discussion the amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost, 4 being for and 9 against it.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried by 9 votes to 4. It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution.—The meetings of the Board shall be open to representatives of the Press, except when business of a confidential nature is under discussion.

THE FAMINE.

UNIQUE PRESENT.

MR. B. N KHUMBATTA has sent from Lady Smith to H. E. Lord Northcote one of the boxes of the "Queen's chocolate," which had been sent out by her Most Gracious Majesty to the Troops serving in South Africa with a request that it may be sold and the proceeds given to the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund. Mr. Khumbatta was offered £5 5s. for the box in Durban, but did not sell it as he thought some of the rich native gentlemen in india would be prepared to pay considerably more for such a valuable memento, especially as the proceeds would be devoted to the Famine Fund. The honorary secretary Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay, will be glad to receive offers for the box.

AMERICAN GRAIN FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

THE s. s. Quito, of 2,152 tons, Captain D. Baird, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 10th May, with 250,000 bushels of grain for the famine people of India. A lady missionary is a passenger by the same vessel.

GERMAN HONOURS FOR DR. CHOKSI.

WE are glad to learn that the University of Freiburg in Germany, has conferred upon Dr. Choksi, honoris causa, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, (M.D.) in recognition of his scientific work in the investigation of the origin and nature, etc., of plague, and for the assistance rendered by him to the Germans savants who visited Bombay to study the affection. The diploma will arrive shortly. The diploma is, it is believed, to be sent to Colonel Weir to be handed over to Dr. Choksi in an appropriate manner.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CRISES IN THE COAL TRADE.

THE CHINESE MARKET.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THE western district of the South Wales coalfields has been suddenly plunged into a strike which has involved the stoppage of about fifteen collieries and the consequent illness of many thousands of miners. On the 1st of May the enginemen, stokers, and outside fitters gave one month's notice to terminate contracts, their demand being for a general levelling up in their schedule of prices. Up to the last moment hopes were entertained that a struggle would be averted. The Coalowners' Committee offered to grant the improved schedule which was the basis of settlement in a similar strike in the Monmouthshire district last year, but this was declined by the men, who urged that this schedule would not improve the position of the lowest paid grades in the western district. On the other hand, the owners allege that the western men are paid higher on the average than similar classes of workmen in any of the other parts of the coalfields. The Coalowners' Association Committee dealing with the dispute held a private meeting yesterday at Cardiff, and issued the following official report :—The Committee appointed by the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners' Association in reference to the demands made by the enginemen, stokers, and outside fitters at several of the associated collieries held a meeting at the Engineers' Institute, Cardiff, to-day, when it was reported that stoppages had occurred at the following collieries in consequence of the action of these classes of workmen :—Penrikyber Colliery, Main Company's Collieries, Graigola ; Merthyr Company's Clydach, Merthyr Colliery, Vivian and Son's Mynydd, Nowydd, and Pentre Collieries, Messrs. Hedley's Cwart-y-Bettws Colliery, the Foxhole Company's Colleery, and Mr. Samuel Thomas's Broad Oak Colliery. The stokers at Messrs. Nixon's Navigation Deep Duffryn Collieries at Mountain Ash are also on strike, but the collieries are working. There are also five collieries outside the Association at which similar difficulties have arrisen. The position of the companies who are members of the Coalowners' Association is that they are being supported by the Association in their attitude, and are being indemnified on account of the dispute in every case where a stoppage of work has ensued. At the five non-associated collieries referred to in the official report a temporary agreement was come to at the last moment to continue operations, owners and workmen agreeing to abide by what settlement may be come to in the associated pits. To add to the gravity of the outlook news is to hand that 10,000 Federation miners in the Aberdare Valley and 2,000 miners at the International Colliery, Blaengarw, have handed in notice terminating contracts a month hence, unless, meanwhile, the non-unionist workmen employed in the pits join the Federation.

The American Consul-General at Hongkong, Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, has prepared a thoughtful and timely report on "The Possibilities of the Chinese Market." While the article is, of course, strictly written for the information of Americans, and from an American point of view, it is no less of value to British traders, and we reproduce its chief points. The Consul begins by remarking that in spite of all that has been written and published on the subject, there seems to be a most lamentable ignorance even among the largest firms as to the requirements, possibilities, and even geography of the Chinese coast. This has led him to prepare a general report covering the whole ground, beginning with cotton goods. If properly placed before the Chinese, Mr. Wildman thinks American cotton goods will obtain the same foothold in southern China that they have in northern. The present importations are not nearly sufficient to meet the requirements. The Chinese never wear wool—not even in the depth of winter ; generally speaking, the entire population clothe themselves in cotton all the year round. Their bedclothes, umbrellas, and, in a few instances, boat sails are made of cotton, and the consumption is practically unlimited. There is a virgin market for a cotton cloth which, tanned or otherwise treated, would prove rainproof.

The Chinese have not yet learned to appreciate a well-finished tool of any kind, and will not pay the extra expense of finishing, and the only tools that they require seem to be those that they cannot actually do without—such as razors, cheap knives, scissors, needles, saws, chisels, &c. For these articles the demand is very great, and the entire question is whether they can be manufactured cheaply enough to meet their requirements. In the question of razors alone, there would be a tremendous market, as all Chinese shave their heads as well as their faces. Germany is supplying a great number of these, and there is no reason why other makers should not have their share of the trade. The demand for better qualities will increase as the Chinese learn to appreciate a superior article ; but, to commence with, the foreigner must make according to the Chinese model. Of course, knives and forks are entirely out of the question, as they are not likely to supersede the use of chopsticks. Nails find a ready market. They should be packed in kegs weighing 133 1-3 pounds (1 picul). Nails packed in smaller quantities would suffer loss on account of the peculiar method of collecting customs duties. Nails should not be packed in canvas or bags. The keg itself possesses a value to the purchaser, and the better the keg the better the chance of commanding a market. No scrap, however small, is wasted by the Chinese.

The consumption of American lamps, the Consul says, is very small, as they are too high priced to meet with any favour among the great body of consumers. The trade is, of course, among the Chinese who are not particular as to the finish or general appearance, and regard their illuminating powers of very minor importance. Even were a first-class imported lamp to be bought by the great majority of Chinese, they would use such an inferior quality of oil as would negative its superior qualities. This is due to the system of adulteration carried on by the original buyers before it is sent into the interior. There is, however, a very great market for the cheap British and German lamps, selling for from 30 cents. to 1·50 dol. Mexican (7d. to 3s.). The consumption of these lamps is almost unlimited, reaching to hundreds of thousands yearly, being packed inexpensively and shipped by cheap lines of steamers via Suez or sailing vessels around the Cape. The Consul thinks that such lamps could be manufactured in the United States from samples—made better, and to sell cheaper. American Consuls are men of great faith in things American. There is no market for boots and shoes (Leather and rubber). Chinese do not wear leather or rubber shoes of European style. All Chinese, except the coolie, class, wear shoes of cloth, with thick felt soles, faced with leather, and of their own peculiar shape. These are made locally and are very cheap. As to American-made shoes for Europeans, Chinese can imitate them for much less than their import price. For example, Mr. Wildman bought a pair of patent-leather shoes in San Francisco for 8·50 dols. gold. He has had an exact copy made of that pair of shoes three times at a cost of 3·50 dols. Mexican (1·60 dols. gold). They are in every way as good, handsome, and serviceable as their originals, being made of English leather. Rubber goods are, of course, entirely out of the question. Brushes and brooms are far too expensive to admit of any sale. Chinese brooms are made for from 1 cent. upward. Stoves and kitchen hardware whould only be used by Europeans, who are few. Cooking of all kinds is done by the Chinese on ranges made of brick and clay, and wood is used almost entirely. The cooking quarters are detached from the houses, so that no fumes from the fires or from the cooking ever enter the residences. In the Consul's cook house, one of these styles of ranges was in use for three years and gave, so far as he knows, as great satisfaction as the American stove he now has. Of course, they cost almost nothing, and, as long as labour is so cheap, these primitive ranges will probably remain generally in use. The cooks in all European and Chinese families are Chinese, and their cooking utensils are very simple and inexpensive ; a few cents buys almost any article they use. Unless one really wants European crockery and tableware, all wants can be supplied at a very small cost from the Canton manufacturers. Chinese-made porcelain dishes are of course handsome, unique, and cheap.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

THE intelligence of the death of Sir Charles Sargent, late Chief Justice of Bombay, who retired on pension five years ago, has been received with unfeigned regret in all classes of the community of this city. He had reached the age of eighty years, twenty-nine of which were passed as a Judge and Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. It was in May, 1895, that Sir Charles finally left Bombay with the good wishes and respect and esteem of all classes of citizens. He was honoured with a dinner at the Byculla Club ; an evening entertainment was given him at "Westfield," the residence of Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas Madhavdas ; and at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held in the Town Hall, it was resolved to raise a memorial in his honour, which subsequently took the shape of an endowment fund placed at the disposal of the University of Bombay, a portrait of the learned judge placed in the Town Hall, &c. During the twenty-nine years he sat on the Bench of the Bombay High Court, his ability, consciousness and uprightness gained him the friendship of many and the approbation of all. There was no judge in whom the people of Bombay had greater confidence, or of whom they were more proud. Serving continuously for twenty-nine years, with the exception of absence on furlough for about two years, with a few short intervals on privilege leave, Sir Charles Sargent was remarkable as having served longer than any of his predecessors or contemporaries. It was also a remarkable tribute to the elasticity of his physical and mental constitution that, after so long a stay in this country, Sir Charles had at the time of his retirement in his seventy-fifth year, preserved his strength and vigour practically unimpaired. His fame as an accomplished lawyer and a painstaking and able judge had preceded him when he came out to join the Bench of the Bombay High Court ; and he more than fulfilled the high expectations formed of him. He built up a reputation for learning and ability no less than for independence and singleness of purpose. But for his natural reserve and retiring disposition, which held him aloof from public movements and social reunions, Sir Charles Sargent would have gained a popularity almost as wide as that of the late Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

Sir Charles Sargent was the second son of Mr. William Sargent, of Putney Heath, Surrey. Born in 1821, he passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University at the age of seventeen, and went to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1840. Three years later, he passed fifth Wrangler and took his B. A. degree in the same year. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on the 12th March, 1843, at the age of twenty-two. In 1846, he attained his M.A., and having had a distinguished career, was appointed a Fellow of Trinity College. At the outset of his career, he was in doubt whether he should enter the Army or the Navy ; but both proposals were abandoned, and in two years more, that is on the 21st November, 1848, we find him called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. In October, 1854, Sir Charles married Geraldine Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Unwin, of the Treasury. She died in 1893. At the Bar as at the College, Sir Charles Sargent had a distinguished career and in 1858, he was elected a Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands. In 1860, he was appointed Chief Justice of Corfu, and in October of the same year a Knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir Charles left Corfu in 1864, when it was ceded to Greece, and was granted a pension of about £600 a year.

In March, 1866, Sir Charles Sargent was appointed Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, and joined the service on the 29th April, assuming charge of his judicial duties on the 29th August, 1866. He went to Europe on a year's furlough in May, 1870, and resumed charge of his office in May following. In May, 1872, when Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice, proceeded on leave to Europe, Sir Charles Sargent acted in the office from that month till February, 1873. He also officiated as Chief Justice on four subsequent occasions, namely, from November to December, 1874 ; from November 1879 to February 1880 ; and from April to August 1882. He was confirmed in the appointment of Chief Justice of Bombay on the 9th August, 1882, in succession to Sir Michael Westropp. From May to December, 1883, and from May to November, 1894, Sir Charles had a furlough to Europe for about six months, making a total of about two years' furlough during his long service of twenty-nine years. Both as a Puisne Judge and as Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the profession and the public, and the esteem and good-will of his colleagues on the Bench. Endowed with great intellectual ability, he was uniformly successful in applying the principles of law and equity to the cases before him with impartiality and a freedom from prejudice or bias. His decisions either as a Puisne Judge of first instance, or in his capacity as a Judge of the Appeal Court, were generally accepted and acted upon with great respect. He was noted for moderation in his legal opinions, not leaning too much to the letter of the law. His unfailing courtesy and amiability elicited warm commendation. The high tone and efficiency of the subordinate judiciary of the Presidency were in no small degree due to his sympathetic vigilance ; and his scrupulous jealousy for the honour and independence of the High Court was well-known. He was a sincere, if unobrusive, friend of the educated Natives of the country, and he showed a sympathy with their legitimate aspirations, and made a recognition of their claims to increased employment in the public service. He gave evidence before the Public Service Commission favourable to those aspirations and claims, and thereby as well as in other matters entitled himself to the gratitude of the people of the country.

One of the most important services rendered to the community by Sir Charles Sargent in his administrative capacity as Chief Justice, was the removal of the restrictions to the admission of articled clerks to the office of solicitor and of law-students to the office of advocate of the High Court. By those restrictions an articled clerk or a law-student, who failed in his second attempt to pass

lish education to his young son. Sir Charles, as an encouragement to the man's laudable desire, secured a suitable employment for the youngster. Some years ago, when Sir Charles disposed of miscellaneous chamber business on the Original Side in his own room a suitor inadvertently took his seat on a sofa, from which he was rather harshly turned out by a court official. As soon as the matter came to the judge's notice, he sent for the irate official, and expressed his displeasure to him at what he had done.

Sir Charles Sargent seldom attended public meetings of the inhabitants of the city. In September, 1889, he presided at an unprecedentedly large meeting, held in the Town Hall, to protest against the contemplated Sunday departure of the English mails from Bombay. The last public meeting at which the learned judge was present was that held in the Town Hall, at which Lord Harris presided, and at which Sir Charles Sargent moved the principal proposition that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable to raise a fitting memorial to perpetuate the name of the late Hon. Mr Justice K. T. Telang. On the 23rd March, 1895, the members of the Byculla Club gave a dinner in honour of Sir Charles Sargent. The Hon Mr. Justice Bayley, the chairman of the club, presided; and H. E. Lord Sandhurst, and Admiral Drummond, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, were present. After the usual toasts, Mr. John Macphersn, barrister-at-law, proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a speech which took a wide survey of legal subjects, bearing upon the brilliant career of the retiring Chief Justice. Sir Charles had, at the outset of his career, intended to enter the Army, and afterwards the Navy; and Mr. Macpherson remarked he felt sure that, in either event, had it come to pass, they would have had a brilliant Commander-in-Chief or a brilliant Admiral instead of a brilliant Chief Justice. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff, was held in the Town Hall on the 9th April, 1895, for the purpose of giving expression to the esteem in which Sir Charles Sargent was held by all classes of the community, and for taking steps to raise a memorial in his honour. Out of the subscriptions raised, an endowment fund was placed at the disposal of the Bombay University. An entertainment was also given to the learned judge at "Westfield," Rs. 3,500 were set apart from the fund for a portrait of Sir Charles Sargent to be presented to him on behalf of the city; and Sir Charles was requested to arrange to have the portrait executed. With his characteristic unselfishness and consideration for others he got two portraits painted for the sum, one of which he kept and sent out the other to India. It was unveiled and placed in position in the Town Hall, with the permission of the Bombay Government, on the 13th October, 1898, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, then acting Chief Justice.

On the last day Sir Charles Sargent presided on the Bench of the High Court, the members of the Bombay Bar, represented by the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, and the body of pleaders, represented by the Government Pleader, Mr. V. J. Kirtiker, took an opportunity of expressing to the learned judge their sentiments of esteem and admiration. Sir Charles Sargent, who was considerably affected, made a characteristic acknowledgment in reply to both the Advocate General and the Government Pleader. He said:—I feel deeply the kindness of the words you have addressed to me on behalf of yourself and members of the Bar and the Pleaders of this Court. I fear that such words are beyond my deserts, and that they are prompted by your kind feelings towards one who has been a long time on the Bench and who is now about to retire. That I have been able to perform my duties during the last 29 years in such a manner as to have given satisfaction, not only to the profession but to the general community, will always be a matter of sincere pride to me, for if it be true that a fierce light beats upon a throne, it is none the less true that judicial duties are discharged in the presence of a critical Bar and body of Pleaders—an ever-observant community. If I and my colleagues have succeeded in retaining the confidence of the community, I have always felt that it is in a great measure due to the happy relations that, with scarcely a single exception, have always subsisted between the Bench and the Bar and Pleaders of this Court. I have always attached the greatest importance to that circumstance as conducive to the best interest of justice, and I hope they may long continue and that your endeavours and those of my colleagues, when I have left, will be to foster a continuance of such an understanding. In now taking leave of you—for the time has now come for me to allow some younger person to take my place—I cannot sufficiently thank you for the kind consideration you have always shown me personally. I shall never forget it when I am back in the old country.

CASTE DIFFERENCES IN THE PUNJAB.

A WARNING.

UNDER the title of "Danger ahead," the "Khalsa," the organ of the Sikh community, has an extraordinary leading article, in the course of which the writer says:—"We think it is time that we should invite the attention of the Government to the troubles that are brewing at the present moment, and which may acquire serious proportions in the near future. The Sikhs have not been able to solve the low caste problem with that rapidity and ease for which the principles of their creed make them pre-eminently fitted. We believe we are not exaggerating when we say that the same scenes of sanguinary caste hostilities which set Trichinopoly ablaze last year, will very likely be enacted in the district of Jullundur in the near future. The cases of the Shamars in Trichinopoly and of Rahtia Sikhs in the Sikh districts in the Punjab are identical. Both are low caste communities. British civilization has inspired feelings of freedom in the breasts of both of these classes, and both are naturally desirous to secure a higher status. Now the question is—What is best way in which they can succeed in the attempt? To our mind, the only way to secure the privileges asked for is to conciliate the Sikh population among whom the Rahtias live, and thus have their wishes fulfilled. The method that our persecuted brethren have adopted can do no good to them, or to the country. They have joined the Arya Samaj in a fit of anger, and have not only insulted the most cherished feelings of the Sikhs, but have sought to overawe the village communities by the Aryas, who wield considerable influence in the town and district of Jullundur. The feeling of the Sikh population against the Aryas is at this time very bitter, and will, in all probability, increase in intensity. We understand that some Aryas in Jullundur and their friends in the mofussil have determined to force the hand of the Sikhs living in villages in the matter of allowing the Rahtias the right of fetching water from the wells of the Hindus and the Mussalmans. In some places the people may be cowed down, but we believe we are not far from the truth when we say that this interference by the Aryas will be deeply resented. Already there have been some affrays over this matter. In the village of Banga, in the district of Jullundur, there was a fracas last week. The Sikhs refused to permit the apostates to approach the wells. We are informed that clubs were about to be exchanged, when the apostates wisely withdrew from the scene. In a word, matters are acquiring serious proportions, and we think it our duty to give a warning to all those who may need it, that the contagion is sure to spread, and no one can say how serious an aspect the existing state of things may assume."

THE Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company has authorised the Agent and Manager to submit for the sanction of Government the following programme of extensions in connection with the Madras Railway system:—(1) the construction of a line from Erode to Nanjangode and from Mettapollium to Sattyamangalam; (2) the conversion of the line from Podanur to Mettapollium from the standard to the metre gauge; (3) the construction of a line from Podanur to Dindigul, and from Udamalpet (Coimbatore District) to Dharapuram. The line from Mettapollium to Sattyamangalam will be about 110 miles, and is estimated to cost Rs. 75 lakhs. The conversion of the Podanur-Mettapollium section from standard to metre gauge is expected to cost Rs. 50,000. The Podanur-Dindigul line, 97 miles, is estimated to cost Rs. 58 lakhs, and the Udamalpet-Dharapuram line, 21 miles, Rs. 10 1-2 lakhs.

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THE LATE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

FRANCOIS FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS MARIE D'ORLEANS Prince de Joinville was the third son of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French, was born at Neuilly, August 14, 1818. Soon after his father's accession to the throne in 1830 says "Men and Women of the Time" he began his naval studies, was sent to sea at the age of thirteen, received, like his brothers, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale, a liberal education in the public colleges of France, and passed a brilliant examination at Brest. From that time he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and became a great favourite with the French navy. The ordinary hard work of the service was not sufficient to satisfy his ardent desire to distinguish himself. Being with the Mediterranean squadron in 1837, he disembarked and rode up to Constantine, in the hope of taking part in the storming of that stronghold, but arrived just too late. Not long afterwards he received the command of the corvette "Creole," and joining the fleet of Admiral Baudin, was entrusted with the difficult mission of obtaining reparation from the Mexican government. The "Creole" took a prominent part in the bombardment of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and at Vera Cruz the Prince, at the head of the storming party, was the first to enter the gates, under a heavy fire, and was only saved from certain death by the devotion of one of his officers. In 1841 he was selected by the king to command "La Belle Poule" frigate, charged with the service of conveying to France the body of the Emperor Napoleon, and he married, at Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1843, Donna Francisca de Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. Becoming Rear-Admiral, he took part in the sittings of the Admiralty; and the French Navy is deeply indebted to him for the manner in which he helped to solve the great question of the adaptation of steam to vessels of war. In 1845

When war broke out between France and Morocco he commanded a squadron, with which he bombarded Tangiers and took Mogador. After this decisive expedition he was raised to the rank of Vice Admiral. Being almost always on active service, the Prince de Joinville was in Algiers with his brother the Duc d' Aumale when the revolution of Feb., 1848, overthrew the constitutional monarchy. Resolving to share the misfortunes of their family, the two brothers sought refuge in England, and joined King Louis Philippe at Claremont. The Prince distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the ship Ocean Monarch, when burning off Southampton, Aug. 24, 1848. Driven suddenly from a brilliant position into the narrow limits of private life, he accepted his new situation with simplicity and dignity, and remaining at heart a French sailor, endeavoured to render himself useful to the navy of his country by his pen, if not by his sword. He had already, in 1844, begun publishing in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" his studies on the French navy. One of his articles, published in 1805, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention at the time. Happening to be in the United States about a twelvemonth after the breaking out of the civil war, he accompanied his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to the camp of General McClellan, with whose staff he witnessed the principal actions of the Virginian campaign of 1862, and gave an account of these events in a well-written and impartial article published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" of 1863. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, he went back to France with the other Orleanist princes; the Law of Exile having been abrogated. He and the Duc d'Aumale took their seats in the National Assembly, Dec. 11, 1871, after their election had been declared valid. In 1873 he assisted at the downfall of M. Thiers, but did not vote the constitution, and in 1876 begged the electors of the Haute Marne not to re-elect him. He retired into private life, but remained on the books of the Navy till the members of former reigning houses in France were expelled from all public employment in 1886. His son, the Duc de Penthievre, at that time a naval lieutenant suffered at the same time. The Prince de Joinville wrote on naval topics and published a work on England and Self-government.

Another account of France's sailor prince is published by "People of the Period" which says:—At an early age he joined the Navy, and in 1831 was lieutenant in the Mediterranean fleet. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War of 1838 at the bombardment of St. Juan D'Ulloa and the storming of Vera Cruz. In 1840 he was sent to St. Helena to bring back the remains of Napoleon I. In 1843 he married at Rio Janeiro, the Princess Francesca of Braganza, sister of Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. The same year he was made rear-admiral, and assisted the Admiralty in their deliberations on the introduction of steam power in the Navy. In 1845 he commanded the fleet that bombarded Tangiers. When the revolution of 1848 broke out he was in Algiers with the Duke d'Aumale and at once repaired to England to join his father. In 1861 he went to America with his nephews, and joining McClellan's staff he saw some of the chief actions of the Virginian Campaign. In 1870, at the fall of the Empire, he came to Paris and served incognito in the army of the Loire for some time, till Gambetta ordered him out of the country. At the elections of 1871 he was elected for Haute Marne, and the law of exile being abrogated he sat in the Chamber till 1870. Since then he has retired into private life. In 1886 his name was struck off the list of retired Naval Officers by the Act of 1886, which prevented the Orleans powers from holding any office in France.

FOREIGNERS AND MINING ENTERPRISE IN JAPAN.

THE difficulties in the way of foreigners wishing to engage in mining enterprise in Japan have hitherto been so great that the development of the mineral resources of the country has not received much direct assistance from foreign capital and skill. A special Committee of the House of representatives recommended that the 3rd article of the amended mining regulations should be changed so as to read that mining enterprise shall be lawful for Japanese subjects, or for companies organised in accordance with Japanese law, and the House passed the proposal without discussion. The effect of this will be that although individual foreigners may not engage in mining operations, companies formed by foreigners in due accord with the laws of Japan may do so. This will bring the mining question into conformity with the land question, for, whereas an individual foreigner cannot become a landowner, a judical person, namely, an association of two or more individuals, organised by foreigners is entitled to enjoy that privilege. It is considered extremely improbable that any one foreigner would desire to engage in mining enterprises; such work would naturally be undertaken by a company. The 'Jiji Shimpo," one of the most influential newspapers in Japan, however, has published a most liberal and opportune article, urging that the House should proceed a step further and extend the privilege to individuals as well as to judicial persons. The "Jiji" attacks the whole question of land-owning and mining privileges, and casts ridicule upon the apprehensions which deter a great nation like the Japanese from granting to foreigners rights, the enjoyment of which must benefit the grantor a great deal more than the grantee. The writer of the article traverses the whole ground in a most able and thorough manner, and there can be little doubt that such unequivocal writing appearing in the columns of so influential a journal, must produce a large effect. The Japanese now read many of the scientific and technical journals published in foreign countries, especially in Britain and America, and it would be well if these indicated the general economic conditions which are necessary for the attraction of foreign capital to Japan.

THERE is yet another chapter to be written in the history of the Peel heirloom before the public loses sight of them. The forthcoming dispersal of Sir Robert Peel's splendid library is likely to cause as great a stir as the recent sale of the pictures and other works of art. That the great Sir Robert Peel was as eclectic in his literary as in his artistic tastes and possessed as keen a judgment is shown by the variety and value of the collection, which, needless to say, is of very great extent. The first day's sale, on the 12th June, will include the absolutely unique collection of political caricatures, over 3,300 in number embracing the whole range of English politics from Cromwell to George IV.—a period of nearly two hundred years. The topographical collection also is very extensive, and the series of great county histories are truly "editions de luxe." There are over a thousand volumes of French works, including rare contemporary publications of the days of the Revolution. The engraved portraits of English celebrities are almost numberless. No such collection of autograph letters has come into the market for many a day. George III on his fears of invasion by Napoleon and on Catholic Emancipation, Fox on the Union with Ireland, Chesterfield on the Highland rebellion, Byron, Burns, Scott, Rousseau, Talleyrand, Sheridan, and Wordsworth on various topics, Nelson on the progress of his naval fights, Shelley to his wife on the human affections—these are some of the famous signatories whose epistles will fall under the hammer.

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A JAPANESE OFFICER INTERVIEWED.

THE attention of British communities was so much engrossed in the present South African war that the news that Russia had secured Masampho Harbour from the Corean Government for use as a coal depot and naval hospital aroused but little interest. The triumph of Russian aggressiveness and diplomacy is seen in the further agreement that no other strategic point in the Corean Peninsula is to be conceded to any other nation without the consent of Russia. The serious menace to Japan is apparent in the significance of the cable that every Japanese port is being defended with live torpedoes. The situation is fraught with dangers, not only to the security of Japanese independency, but to the peace of Europe, as it is hardly likely that other nations will calmly tolerate this last bold stroke, which places Corea with all Japanese interests there involved at the mercy of Russia, and gives the latter country the power to command the whole Eastern shores of Asia. In view of the threatening war cloud, opportunity was recently taken to interview an officer of the Yawata Maru, as to the events which had led to the present dispute, and the prospect of war between the two countries directly involved.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISPUTE.

The officer appeared to be well informed on the Corean question, and the present issue of the dispute between Russia and Japan, which he thought must inevitably result in war, unless the Western power drew back from her aggressive claims. The position of affairs was illustrated by reference to the map. Russia at the present time possesses two important Eastern outlets in Port Arthur and Vladivostock, which may roughly be described as lying at the base of the Corean Peninsula. The completion of the Siberian rail way to the latter of these ports, and the connecting branch line to the south, through Manchuria to Newchang, will on the land side give unbroken communication between her recently acquired possessions. On the other hand, the sea communication between Vladivostock, which is frozen during the winter, and Port Arthur, can only be carried on by going round the Corean Channel, which, from its occupation on both sides, may be described as Japanese. The sea communication of Russia in the East is thus, to a large extent, commanded by a foreign power, as strong in the consciousness of new life as herself, and as ready to appreciate the advantages of the situation. To counteract the dominant position of Japan, it has for some time been the desire of Russia to secure one of the Corean ports; and for that purpose negotiations were entered into with the Corean Government. The important port of Fusan was no doubt desired in the first instance, but its possession by Russia would at once have resulted in European complications, and caused a naval war between the two countries, as it is almost entirely occupied by Japanese, who regard it as a national possession. The apparently modest demand was therefore made that the harbor of Masampho should be ceded. Until after the recent war this place was an insignificant fishing village, and no doubt Russian diplomacy deemed that its acquisition would not be resented either by Japan or Europe. Meanwhile, however, the enterprising Japanese had recognised the natural advantages of the little town, not only as a splendid port, but as being the nearest to their own territory on the other side of the Corean Channel. Their merchants purchased most of the property around, and, being declared an open port, it is daily rising in importance, not only to Japan, but to the shipping of all countries. Its importance to Russia will at once be seen if connecting lines be drawn between the three points Masampho, Port Arthur and Vladivostock. These lines would form an isosceles triangle, inside of which the whole of Corea would be placed. The result is not difficult to forecast. Russia would at one master stroke acquire a new country, gain an open sea on the East, destroy Japanese interests throughout the whole peninsula, and remain a standing menace to the growing nation on the other side of the channel.

INSULTS OFFERED TO JAPAN.

The diplomacy of the East was, however, as acute and far seeing as that of the West. The influence of the Japanese advisers at the Corean court was great enough to succeed in its opposition to the ambitious designs of Russia, and the diplomatic negotiations ended unfavourably to the latter power. It was at first thought that matters would end here. "But," said the officer who was interviewed, with significance, "I thought it was a temporary remedy," and he went on to explain that in March of the present year, after the dispute had apparently ended in favour of Japan, while one of their cadet training ships, carrying in Corean waters, they found 24 Russian menof-war in the neighborhood of Masampho. The courteous salute of the Japanese was returned with shotted guns. No vessel was hit, or war would have started there and then. The incident resulted in the return of the squadron to Japan, and explanations were demanded of the Russian Admiralty, but up to the time the Yawata Maru had left Nagasaki, no reply had been given. In Japan itself this alleged breach of international etiquette seems to be regarded as a prelude to war. The strongest indignation prevails. In the War Department the greatest activity prevails. Stores and ammunition are being got ready, and on the part of Japan at least there will be no shirking the encounter. Another incident was given by a junior Japanese officer, who was present during part of the interview, to show the tense feeling existing between the two countries. Speaking of his own experience in Corea, he said that on the 3rd November last year the Japanese merchants of Bazanpo hoisted the national flag in honor of the Emperors birthday. This was noticed by a Russian man-of-war cruising near by. A party of marines was landed, and the national symbol ignominiously torn down. "This" said the officer, "was regarded as an insult to the Japanese nation, and was as keenly resented by them as would be the pulling down of the Union Jack by your own people."

JAPAN READY FOR WAR.

The Japanese, he explained, were an excitable people, ready to avenge an insult, and prepared for war, even with such a power as Russia. Every citizen between the age of 15 and 40 was liable to be called out as a soldier in case of emergency. The gymnastics practised in the schools and academies were all of a military character. Their navy and guns and general equipment were of the best modern type. They possessed their own ammunition, the composition of which was a secret. The magazine rifles used by the army were not of borrowed or obsolete patterns, but the best weapons, which had been improved year by year by Japanese ingenuity. With regard to the result of a naval war, their navy was more than a match for that of Russia, unless the latter power could bring her European fleet to the scene of the struggle. It was here suggested that a conflict with a big European nation was a very different thing to a war with such a nation as China, for example. The reply was bold, and full of interest. He had no fear on that account, and pointed out that during the last war nearly all the vessels of the Chinese navy had the advantage of European officers and commanders, while not one marine or officer of any other nation than their own was employed in the Japanese navy. The fleet of the former was practically annihilated, while the latter did not lose a single fighting ship or transport. It was impossible but to feel sympathy with this proud self-reliance, and it will be the fervent wish of every liberty-loving citizen that the "Land of the rising sun" may ever be spared the humiliation of becoming subservient to the ambitions of a retrograde and conservative power such as that of Russia. Of the sympathies of the Japanese with the British in the present South African war he spoke as illustrating the desire of his country for the attainment of freedom, commerce and civilisation in all parts of the world.

THE QUESTION OF THE GUNS.

LORD ROBERTS's reports from Pretoria in one respect afford rather curious reading, says the "St. James's Gazette." Although the town has been occupied by us for two days, and although we know that the Boer retreat to Lydenburg was more or less disorderly, we have not heard what we should have expected, any account from the Commander-in-Chief of the capture of guns and ammunition. At Johannesburg Lord Roberts reported that very few guns were left in the forts. General Botha's army was retreating upon Pretoria, and we know that they had artillery with them for the correspondent of the *Times*, writing on May 31, states that on the previous day the way to Roodeport and Florida was barred by a force of 6,000 Boers with six guns and pom-poms. Again, in the fight south of Pretoria on June 4, the enemy fallback "under the protection of the forts on Schanzkop and Klapperkop"; also, according to another report, "the enemy used big guns." These guns may have belonged to General Botha. But a Boer report from Pretoria, written on the evening of June 3 states that General Schalk Burger had just returned from Lydenburg to the capital, bringing with him three batteries of Artillery, and that heavy guns had been mounted in three of the Pretoria forts. Is it possible that the Boers were able to remove all these weapons in their hurried evacuation of the town? We hope not. But it is strange that neither Lord Roberts nor any correspondent with him mentions that any guns have been taken. It is one more mystery added to the big puzzle of what was and what is the strength of the Boer artillery. There were big guns at Mafeking—what has become of them? At Ladysmith it was only because we had our 4·7 guns from the Powerful that we were able to keep the Boer Long Toms at a proper distance. Are those Long Toms at Laings Nek? We hear from Boer sources of a heavy Creuzot gun posted on the hills east of Mollskop, which has a range of six miles. Now, it would be difficult to take that gun far without a railway, and since the railway is in our hands we ought to get it, and others with it.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. Esp'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	1 87	1 69	1 52	0 95
Monday, 25th June	3 65	2 97	3 73	1 26
To'al	5 52	4 16	5 30	2 21
Total fall to June 24th, 1899	19 75	19 27	24 29	21 33
Total fall to June 25th, 1898	19 23	22 39	23 14	19 99

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 10th June	0	2
Saturday, 23rd June	0	4
Total	0	6
Total fall to 23rd June, 1899	19	0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·433	SSE	5	103·1	76·6	45	...	0·22	-1·66
Sirsa	29·385	SE	2	106 3	81·1	53	...	0·61	-0·88
Delhi	29·443	W	5	102·7	83·9	64	0·12	1 30	-0 97
Agra	29·453	NW	5	105·0	87·4	48	...	1.06	-0·99
Cawnpore	29·437	WSW	0	96 3	75·6	67	0·01	1·84	...
Allahabad	29·446	E	4	100·6	81·8	72	...	0·24	-3·59
Jhansi	29·480	S	7	107·3	80·2	49	0 12	0·31	-2·72
Jacobabad	29·399	Calm	6	112·7	85·5	65	...	0·00	-0·03
Karachi	29·531	W	12	93·9	83·6	65	...	0·00	-0 35
Jeypore	29·493	WSW	8	105·2	80·1	50	...	0 73	-0·56
Ajmere	29·502	W	15	101 4	83·5	65	...	0·00	-1·48
Deesa	29·600	WSW	11	102·6	82·1	69	...	0 00	-1 07
Ahmedabad	29·09	SW	6	104·8	84·1	59	...	0·00	...
Broach	29·557	WSW	32	96·8	80·9	81	...	0·00	-1·57
Jamnagar	29·582	SSW	21	97·1	81·8	72	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·599	SW	15	99·9	79·5	91	...	0·00	-3·00
Bhownagar									
Para	29·630	S	13	104·6	82·7	62	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·626	W	11	87·1	82·3	82	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·569	WSW	17	101·5	81·0	70	...	1·37	-1·30
Indore	29·592	SW	4	99·8	76·6	74	0·19	0·69	-4·61
Saugor	29·550	WSW	4	99·4	76·1	80	0 89	1·32	-3·78
Jubulpore	29·551	SW	7	101·0	78·1	69	0·04	0·53	-6·42
Hoshangabad	29·591	SW	8	98·6	79·2	67	...	1·62	-4·71
Khandwa	29·611	W	11	100·7	77 1	73	...	0·79	-3·85
Raipur	29·590	WSW	14	91·3	72·6	84	0·58	8·76	+2·54
Nagpur	29·635	Calm	11	99·2	75·1	89	0·84	1·52	-3·93
Amraoti	29·614	WSW	10	99·3	75·3	71	...	1·70	-3·19
Akola	29·637	WNW	10	96·4	74·7	87	0·71	2·91	-1·17
Surat	29·637	SW	7	96·7	82·6	74	...	0·10	-7·21
Malegaon	29·676	WSW	16	101·4	73·6	70	0 02	1·15	-2·68
Bombay	29·704	SE	10	89·4	75·0	94	3·80	4·82	-10·30
Poona	29·714	W	21	91·5	72·9	71	...	1 22	-2·79
Ahmednagar	29·706	W	9	89·9	73·0	79	0·25	5·89	...
Aurangabad		W	9	94·9	73·2	73	0·07	6·70	...
Sholapur	29·710	NW	10	89·7	74·0	84	0·21	6·35	+2·01
Ratnagiri	29·758	W	4	89·5	74·4	86	2·99	13·99	-12·56
Belgaum	29·771	WSW	23	76·3	65·8	97	0·64	5·34	-0·64
Goa	29·808	WNW	9	79·5	73·9	98	4·64	27·47	...
Karwar	29·823	WNW	3	78·1	73·5	90	2·38	34·51	+3·94
Mangalore	29·841	Calm	3	80·3	72 4	79	3·72	31·43	+4·96
Calicut	29·853	WSW	3	81·2	72·5	78	1·29	28·31	-0·39
Cochin	29·885	W	22	79·9	71·2	80	2·40	25·93	+2·27
Bangalore	29·831	SW	18	78·2	65·2	92	0·01	2·62	-9·31
Secunderabad	29·875	W	13	82·6	72·5	77	0.09	2·59	-0·91
Masulipatam	29·857	WNW	13	89·5	73·1	68	...	1·39	-3·22
Bellary	29·746	W	13	90·7	73·2	57	...	0 71	-0 70
Cuddapah	29·734	NW	6	98·7	77·9	65	...	1·36	-2 03
Madras	29·754	S	9	96 0	78·5	69	0·13	0 80	-0·98
Coimbatore	29 838	WSW	3	88·9	70·6	79	0·23	2·43	+0 99
Trichinopoly	29·816	Calm	8	99·1	76·4	71	...	1·96	+0·70
Negapatam	29 803	SW	12	94·5	78·9	54	...	0·03	-1·33
Colombo	29·919	W	9	88·5	72·0	93	0·67	7·0	+1·10
Aden	29·697	S	4	96·8	83·3	61	...	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=3·16 (5·00); G. T. H.=2·97 (1·09); St. G. H.=2·67 (1·33); C. P.=2·00 (1·32).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Cawnpore and Ajmere, a brisk rise at Goa, Karwar and Mangalore and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds at Ratnagiri and Bombay are feebly cyclonic while they are blowing from south-west and north-west in several other places. The force has been strong to high.

The temperature is generally decreasing in places where rain is falling, but is still above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humid by changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (4·64). Bombay (3·80"), Mangalore (3·72"), Ratnagiri (2·99"), Cochin (2·40"), and Karwar (2·38"), over an inch at Calicut (1·29"), and under an inch at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Sangor, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur Nagpur, Akola Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Solapur, Belgaum, Bangalore-Secunderabad, Madras and Coimbatore.

There is a sudden rise in the monsoon gradient between Karwar and Bombay which indicates the probability of heavy rain on the Sahyadri Range and at the West Coast stations. On and off the Malabar Coast the weather is still slightly unsettled and rain is likely. Rain in local showers is probable in Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Weather is becoming slightly favorable for rain at Veraval and Surat.

The following is the summary of weather during the 25th June at Seychelles—

Pressure:—29·943"; maximum temperature (83°), minimum (75°); wind variable with a velocity 6 miles an hour; rainfall about 0·50 and the weather was fine and more settled than usual. At time of closing message lower clouds were seen moving rapidly from southwards and observer states that the season up to date has been more settled than usual.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th June, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29 663
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
D w Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·1
General Direction of wind* ...W, WNW, SW, SSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	222
Fall of Rain	1·25
Total fall during month	2·21
,, year	2·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	2·32

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 24.

10 p.m.	83·4

MONDAY—JUNE 25.

6 a.m.	76·7
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	78·3
4 p.m.	82·0

CAPTAIN THE HON. HEDWORTH LAMBTON has been presented with a silver bowl by the wardroom officers of Her Majesty's ship Powerful. The bowl, which stands on an ebony pedestal, bears an inscription setting forth that it is given as a memento of the Powerful's commission.

HERR KARL NEUFELD, the Mahdi's old prisoner intends, it is said, to return to the Soudan next month. He has been engaged there as head manager of a large factory; and Mrs. Neufeld, his grown-up daughter, his sister, and Herr von Natzmer, who was formerly his mother's bailiff, will accompany him.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Stevenson has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st June 1900.

The services of Mr P A Booty of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establ are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties under the Govt of Natal.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay:—Capt Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday, I M S Bombay; and Capt R H Price M B I M S Bombay.

The services of Capt B H S Leamans M B I M S Bombay are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties under the Govt of Natal.

Lieut Col E G Russell M B I M S Bengal Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medecine Medical College Calcutta, and ex officio Second Physician to the College Hospital was granted special leave on urgent private affairs from the 22nd Feb 1900 to the 20th April 1900.

The services of Lieut Col T S Weir I M S Bombay are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt C F Templer 1st Bombay Lancers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut Col R C S Macaulay and S C Graham Magte of Ferozepore is granted special leave out of

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

As an example of the inadequacy of our present military system to meet a great emergency it may be mentioned that in the May "Army List" no less than ninety-three corps of Irregular troops of all sorts are detailed as serving in South Africa. These are in addition to the numerous battalions of militia and companies of volunteers which are not specially noted. The corps to which we refer present a variety of nomenclature which is picturesque if not effective, and must be sorely puzzling to staff officers and press correspondents. Yet it is these corps which have saved the Government from a serious dilemma. The regular army up to the moment was supposed to be adequate to any crisis through which the Empire was likely to pass. We, as well as others, have long protested that the growth of the Empire had far exceeded the provision for its defence, and when the war is over one of the first questions which must arise is to find means for properly augmenting the regular army, maintaining it in a position commensurate with its duties and responsibilities, and backing it up by permanent auxiliaries as ready and effective supports. To rely on makeshift and hasty levies is dangerous, albeit formed of the excellent material and possessed with the soldierly spirit of the ninety-three scratch corps now in the field.

Under other circumstances, writes the *United Service Gazette*, there might have been something of pathos in the spectacle of the old Belleisle, coast defence vessel, proceeding under her own steam to the shoal off Selsey Bill, where it was ordained she should meet her doom. But the Belleisle, in spite of her twenty-two years of service, of one sort or another, was lacking in that very first essential of a man-of-war—seaworthiness, and we are well rid of her. Originally constructed for the Turkish Government, she was bought into the service in 1878, and from first to last has been a source of anxiety to the authorities, and of uneasiness to the officers and men whose unenviable lot it has been to go down to the sea in her. Never before has she performed such useful service as last Saturday, and nothing in her life became her so well as her manner of leaving it. For the space of eight minutes and a half this second-class coast defence vessel, of 4,870 tons, was exposed to the assault of the Majestic of 14,900 tons, at a range of about 1,700 yards. And every variety of projectile known to naval artillerists may be said to have been employed in the bombardment, from the 850-pounder of the 12-inch gun to the 3-pounder of the smallest quick-firer. And the result was in one respect very much what might have been predicted, that long before the firing ceased the vessel was reduced to the condition of scrap iron.

The attempt to raise questions with respect to a new South African medal seems to be impolitic. After previous campaigns, months have frequently elapsed before the form of the medal has been approved, and many of the men who have been entitled to the medal have gone to the Reserve before it reached them; whilst others proceeded home on furlough have had nothing to show that they have qualified for it. The disadvantages of this arrangement, or want of it, having been represented to Lord Lansdowne, he has taken steps to prevent any such inconvenience arising on the present occasion. Some weeks ago the authorities at the Mint were communicated with, and Mr. de Saulles the designer of the Soudan and the central African medal, undertook to submit a design. This he did in due course, and it was considered so excellent that it was ultimately adopted. To these proceedings certain honourable members take exception, as we say, holding that the design ought to have been submitted to public competition. We fail, we confess, to see any good that would have resulted from the adoption of this course. The War Office has this time set aside the old rules of circumlocution.—

General de Galliffet, the French Minister for War, upon whom the anti-Republicans made a violent attack in the Chamber has tendered his resignation, acting on medical advice, his condition being such as to demand rest and quiet. General Andre has been appointed to succeed to the charge of the War Office. General Galliffet wrote to the Premier: "I have the honour to beg you to transmit my resignation to the President of the Republic. I am very unwell, and my health, broken down by my last illness, does not allow me to resist all the emotions of the moment."

One of the most interesting sections of the military department in the Paris Exhibition will be found to be that which contains "military material." Very interesting are the motors designed for service in the field, and the quickfiring guns for land and sea use. The section includes also mountain guns with their mountings, projectiles, armour plates, objects manufactured from aluminum, instruments of precision, and much else. The section devoted to military metallurgy was to be opened on May 13, as well as that for naval boilers and machinery.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt" is a good deal puzzled as to our purpose in landing Sir Frederick Carrington's force at Beira. It points out that the force is comparatively weak in numbers, and that great distances have to be covered. The Berlin organ hazards the surmise, though without countenancing the belief, that it is intended to strengthen the force by embodying natives as auxiliaries. The "Wochenblatt" suggests that the purpose is to invade the Transvaal from the north, though it sees great difficulties and even dangers in such an operation. It rather inclines to the belief, therefore, that Sir Frederick Carrington's first purpose is to join Colonel Plumer for the relief of Mafeking. Our contemporary gives a good account of the operations in the south-eastern part of the Orange State. It does not believe, and apparently is correct, that the Boers intended anything more than a disquieting demonstration in the Dewetsdorp region. Since the turn of the tide in South Africa the comments of the foreign papers have grown less interesting, and our French contemporaries are at the present time generally content to print brief telegrams from the seat of war.

The French military authorities have not been slow in giving practical effect to the teachings of the war. The establishment at Bourges has produced a smoke-shell for the new field gun, which is intended to burst in front of the enemy's line, and to disguise movements on the friendly side. The new shell will be supplied to the batteries, along with the shrapnel and high explosive shells. It is stated that a like shell will also be adopted by the Navy, the military authorities having communicated to the naval experts particulars of what they are doing.

The New United States Army Bill, which has just passed the Senate, provides for very drastic and far reaching changes. One of these is the abolition of the regimental organisation of the artillery, and providing for an artillery corps consisting of two branches, to be known as coast and field artillery. The corps as proposed will require 17,448 men formed into 126 batteries of coast artillery and 18 batteries of field artillery. The Bill also creates a veterinary corps for the army, consisting of a colonel and thirty-five other commissioned officers. The new measure revives the grade of Lieutenant-General for the commander of the Army and makes it permanent.

Our readers may remember the attack which "Jean de la Poulaine made in the "Marine Francaise" upon the education and training of our naval officers, sharing the view of "Nauticus" in his notorious "Sons of Nelson." We refuted the arguments at the time, but it may be interesting to note that Vice-Admiral Arthur Jaceguay, of the Brazillian Navy has recurred to the subject in the "Revista Maritima Brezileria." His article was published a little time ago and has just been reprinted in the same pages. He altogether adopts the view we expressed, and remarks that, although French and Spanish officers have always been reputed to possess greater scientific knowledge than British officers, they have always ended by being beaten. He further says that in the development of our system of training we have acted wisely, giving a much larger place to practice than to theory. He denies that scientific discoveries and their application to naval construction and arms, or to navigation, have in any way changed the essence of the naval art, and he remarks that the most profound scientific knowledge of navigation, mechanics and physics will not enable anyone to handle a boat even in the smoothest water.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn, U.S.N., Chief Naval Constructor, has issued a statement showing the percentage of completion of vessels under construction. The battleship Kearsarge and the protected cruiser Albany are practically completed. The battleship Kentucky, which has been placed in commission, is within 2 per cent. of completion. The Alabama is 94 per cent completed. The battleship Wisconsin, under construction at San Francisco, is 90 per cent. finished, and the Illinois is 76 per cent. The Maine is 24 percent. completed, the Ohio 18 per cent. The only vessel of the Denver class upon which any progress has been made is the Chattanooga, under construction by Lewis Nixon, which is 1 per cent. completed.

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;' another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues; because it repairs waste; and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

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brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away.

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Distinctive Merits:
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GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
"The late LORD CLIVE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALBEMORLE.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—MR. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)

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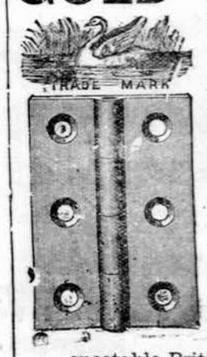

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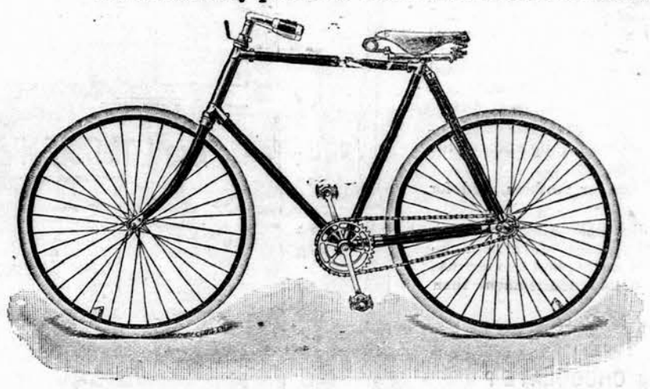

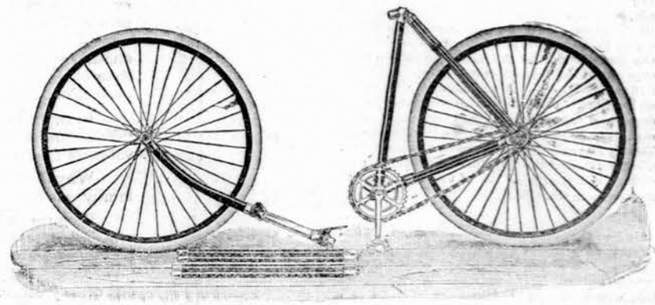

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Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

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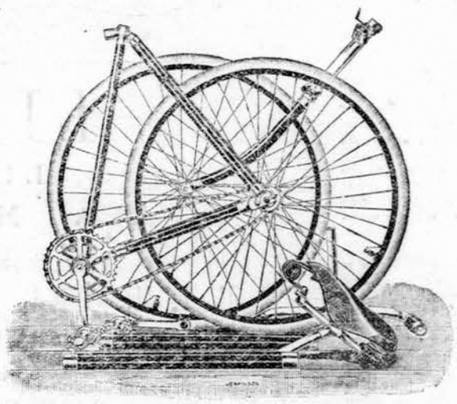

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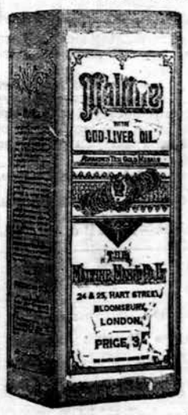

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